A Portrait of Mary Bethune

The Cotton-Picker Still Sings

Washington Post, D.C.
By Dan Williams

MARY BETHUNE—a name of drama. She is no virtuoso of swing or jive; no languorous crooner of ballads; no wistful contralto pouring out the haunting sorrow poetry of the spirituals; no esoteric ballet mistress of savage Balinese movements. This is no Marian Anderson, Helen Scott, Josephine Baker, Martha Grahame or Ethel Waters.

Yet Mary McLeod Bethune is the most glorious woman of her race—a dramatist, with deep, melodious voice and eloquent hands; writer and speaker of words that march, and march singing; adviser to Government departments; consultant to the San Francisco Conference; friend of a President; founder of a college; spiritual successor to Booker T. Washington.

She is 71 years old, and from her black, craggy face peeps out the child of 10, who led the cotton pickers, singing.

Centuries of Sorrow

AT THE mass meeting on Negro rights in Madison Square Garden on June 16, 1942, Mrs. Bethune spoke Lincolnesque words:

"You are here tonight a new experience to America. 6-2-46

"Throughout the history of your life in this country—over 300 years—you have been regarded as the patient, submissive minority. Your first two and a half centuries were spent in enforced slavery. You had no rights. The Supreme Court held that you were chattels like any horse, or plow, or iron pot.

"You were not permitted to use a voice and so had to express your hopes, your dreams for freedom, your bravery and courage, through individual rebellion, occasional mass uprisings and more often through spirituals, the sorrow songs that gave the first expression to our deep longing to live some day as free citizens in a democracy.

"Then came your emancipation . . . the Bill of Rights yours. Still you were patient, experiencing discriminations, injustices, segregations and denials of equal opportunities. Here and there a clarion voice rose above the rumblings of injustice. But the pall of slave experience still hung over the masses of our people. They had a right to speak out, but dared not speak out.

"But today a new Negro has risen in America. He is here tonight in Madison Square Garden. He is you!" Sunday

Harris & Ewing
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
melodious voice, eloquent hands

Restrained Poetry

NO ghost writer for this orator, but the stately march of warm words pouring spontaneously from a mind amazing in its thought, always practical yet poetic, full of restraint yet winged with emotion. She lays her words one by one like bricks in a beautiful wall. 6-*2*-*4*6

"My mother and father were slaves; so were my older brothers and sisters. There were 17 children in the family. I was the fifteenth. My mother was a very intelligent woman. She was not able to read or write. My mother was of very strong character. She was clear-thinking, a very fine personality. Very spiritual in her religious fervor. Fearless.

"My mother continued to cook for her master after the slave days were over . . . until she had earned sufficient to pay for five acres of land. Then the master gave her the deed to the land. My father and older brothers went to the forest, cut logs and built the cabin where I was born. I was born in that cabin, not a slave but a free American in my own home.

"Our surroundings were very simple, but always well systematized. It has followed me through life. My father was a gracious and pious man, but he did not have the great leadership and determination of my mother.

Eloquent Hands

"MY mother was small—130 pounds. I have heavy features like my father, but the will power and the leadership of my mother. I think I have my mother's creative ability. I talk with my hands. My mother talked with her hands—very dramatic. Her speech was very clear always."

Mrs. Bethune smiled.

"A group of women attending a meeting of the Women's Interests Section of the War Department fell to discussing the tones of voice from the different parts of the country. I said, "Well, from what section of the country am I?" All said, New England. But I am from South Carolina. But I don't have the brogue. I do not have the enunciation or pronunciation of the South. I don't know why. I come from the poorest people of the South."

Washington, D. C.

She spoke all exactly as it is written here, without premeditation or preparation.

Gift of Genius

SHE speaks movingly, with her hands, her whole body, with charm and pathos, stirring at times to tears, an extraordinary gift of quiet drama that is like magnetism, its influence felt even when eyes are away from her.

She puts her open-fingered, ivory-touched black hand to her brow as in tribute to invisible sources that surprise her and which she cannot comprehend. "Things come constructively to me." 6-2-46

She is smallish, though inclined to stoutness, and gives people the impression of being large. Though almost 71, a woman who has known many serious illnesses, Mrs. Bethune seems in some way like a gay little girl, youth peeping out from behind that roughly carved countenance. She gives an impression of ruggedness, of being of the earth, as most of the great ones are—they are exaggerations of the people, robust, with perhaps unconventional impulses. Mrs. Bethune, calling across the street: "Hi there, dahhling! Come to see me! How are you?"

Touch of Swank

SHE HAS STYLE. Her dress is black, with large, white, lace-touched collar. She has a small apartment on the second floor of the old residential headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, at 1318 Vermont ave. Her dressing table holds, in precise order, the latest in toiletries, and nearby is a fashionable little leather traveling case.

On tours, Mrs. Bethune wears a wide-brimmed hat, carries a cane.

"I don't carry the cane because I need it—I carry it for swank."

Two Southern women, arriving in Washington one night and unable to find a room, remembered Mrs. Bethune of Bethune-Cookman College—they had heard her speak. They telephoned, and Mrs. Bethune said, "Stay here." They stayed their first night in a Negro's house, and everything lovely and gracious—their feelings toward Negroes underwent a change. 6-3-46

The Magnet

MRS. BETHUNE says: "I am at my zenith now." And she adds: "You would think I was an executive getting $15,000.

"From the Atlantic and the Pacific come calls to this desk. They call me from the Government departments—the War Department, the Navy, the Wacs . . . as if I were a paid person. People just come to me."

And so it has been all of Mary Bethune's life.

When she was a child, children would gather around her; she taught them or preached to them or led them in songs.

"I was a great little cotton picker, a swift little leader, but I could not read or write and had no book; and there was no school for Negro children within hundreds of miles. But the curtain of dense ignorance was drawing—a little light was coming in.

"When I was 10 years old a teacher came and said to my mother: 'The Presbyterian Church is starting a school, and your child can go.' I walked 5 miles to school in the morning and 5 miles home at night. Sunday

"As rapidly as I went ahead I'd go back and help others."

Another Mary

AT 15, having drunk all the knowledge that was available at the school, Mary Bethune went back to the cotton patch, praying to God that He would not leave her there.

In Concord, N. C., was Scotia Seminary, and in Denver, Colo., was Miss Mary Chrissman, a maiden school teacher, who lived sparingly and made her investment in a little girl of another race whom she had never seen. Miss Chrissman's savings took Mary Bethune through three college years at Scotia Seminary. And then her remarkable qualities brought her a scholarship to Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, where she was one of 2000 students.

"I specialized in voice and was soloist for two years in one of the great Chicago churches. Dr. Torrey, finishing his sermon, would always say: 'And this little black girl will sing.'" And she sang some simple hymn.

Giving It Back

YEARS of social service work in the Middle West, and Mary Bethune, having paid off the mortgage on her parents' home, turned to the dream of her days at Scotia.

"I wanted to give back what had been given to me. I traveled to Daytona Beach, where Negroes were pouring in with the new Flagler railroad. Here was no leadership, no school, but only great backwardness.

"I rented a little house of four rooms, rent $11 a month, $1.50 down. I had no money and went begging for drygoods boxes to make tables, salvaged a cast-off bedstead and cleaned it up, took corn sacks and made our first ticks. And then I gathered five little girls into my school."

She asked for money in the police stations and the missions and the churches. And she went on salvaging broken furniture from the city dump.

In two years she had 250 pupils and rented a nearby hall. But she wanted the school to own its own home. In a field was a dump called "Hell's Hole," and she bought this for $250, raising the $5 down payment by selling ice cream and sweet potato pies to men building the railroad.

She built "Faith Hall" bit by bit out of odds and ends cajoled from contractors. Post

Bearded Samaritan

"ONE day I carried my little children to the lobby of the Palmetto Hotel to sing, and among the six listening to us was a gray-haired man with a great beard. The little children sang, and when we passed the basket there was a $20 bill. Twenty dollars! It was like $20,000.

"Two years passed, and one day I was on my bicycle going out to find some groceries for my chil-

'Come Right In'

ONE day Mrs. Bethune was riding on a train and a young lieutenant took the seat beside her. He saw "F D R" on a silver plate on her cane.

"HE came back next day with a new sewing machine, with an architect and carpenter. And they brought materials and plaster to dents training for leadership, in walls. And he said, 'I Government, education and bathrooms put in.' He technical professions. We have turned out more than 2000 graduon her cane.

Thomas H. White of ates. And I built a hospital for ing machines, of the 'White Steam- scores of practical nurses who have er' automobiles. He stood by me gone out into Florida and the 'til he died; and then he left a trust world."

How It Grew

e back next day with a of $67,000.

"Today we have 33 acres and 14 d beautiful buildings, and 400 stu- ing on a train and a young terials and plaster to dents training for leadership, in walls. And he said, 'I Government, education and bathrooms put in.' He technical professions. We have low slips, sheets. turned out more than 2000 gradu-

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thanked God.

"Is this all you've got to feed your children on today?"

"I am going out to get more."

He sat down at the drygoods-box desk and wrote out a check. When he had gone, she looked. The check was for $200.

"Oh, two hundred dollars! I will have bathrooms put on the walls. I will have bathrooms put in. I brought pillow slips, sheets. brought materials and plaster to walls. And he said, 'I Government, education and bathrooms put in.' He technical professions. We have low slips, sheets. turned out more than 2000 gradu- Thomas H. White of ates. And I built a hospital for manufacturer of sew- Negroes. It has trained scores and

"Where did you get this cane? Did you know him?"

He had the chauffeur put her bicycle in the back and he went to see her school. Some walls were just started, some lathed but not plastered, yet all spotless and clean as could be. In the kitchen he saw a little piece of

"He was Thomas Cleveland,

"Yes."

"Did you work for him?"

"No, I worked with him. Yes, this was one of his canes. Mrs. Roosevelt sent it to me after his death. Whenever I called he'd say 'Come right in, Mrs. Bethune, have a seat—sit right down.' He would remove all barriers. He sent roots down into the common people. And those roots never can be pulled up. The boughs go out to make a better and more beautiful and democratic world. He had such deep sincerity, integrity and virtue and spirit of unselfishness. It was such a thing that would develop you. 'Come right in, Mrs. Bethune. Sit right down.' "

"Yes, this was one of his canes. I carry it sublimely. It gives me strength and courage and nothing to fear with this cane."

She told me this story and added:

"I say to the Negro people of the country: He made a momentous investment in you . . . It is up to you to go on and grasp this great opportunity. Put butter on your bread . . . Vote . . . Pay your poll tax . . . And don't let anybody pay it for you. Stand on your feet and quit running. Prepare for what you want. Conduct yourself progressively on your job."

Just An American

IN her own character, Mrs. Bethune has transcended the adjustment problems of her race.

She said: "I have always known that I had to discipline my resentments to get over what I want, to clothe my thoughts in words that don't embarrass but make minds open. I have no inferiority or superiority complex. I am just an American, a human being. I'm interested in people, in human beings. I've had to have removed from me the feeling that I'm inferior or superior."

Mr. Truman named Mrs. Bethune to the President's Highway Safety Conference. Governors of most of the States were there. Hers was not a Governor's appointment. "Badge on, I took my place in the Florida delegation. I suppose I kept my characteristic smile on my face . . . I'm just an American."

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Bethune To Receive Degrees

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune will receive honorary Doctor of Humanities degrees from West Virginia State College this week.

The awards will be given the two women for their work in betterment of relationships and living conditions of people of the South, of America, and of the world, John W. Davis, president of the school, said.

The degrees will be conferred during commencement exercises Saturday, when 65 students will receive diplomas. The commencement address to be delivered by Mrs. Roosevelt, will be broadcast over the NBC and CBS networks.

The exercises will be attended by Governor W. Meadows, the entire membership of the W. Va. State Supreme Court, and the State Board of Education.

Pardon Us, Mama!

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE is tops. One day, more than likely after she's dead, unhappily, the really fine things she's done for you will come out. Believe us chum, even those who don't like her will sit up in amazed admiration.

Tragedy is, no records have been kept of these things. Various people, including us, know some of them and may be able to pool our knowledge. But many of them she has forgotten, including some she's never bothered to tell anybody.

We were happy last month when Bethune hired capable, liberal Constance Daniel to start collecting these records and to double in brass as editor of the National Council of Negro Women's Journal. Now, the narrow little circle of secretary-companions who hang on Bethune's every word and guard her every move have driven away by their jealous bad manners every capable member of her staff. We wondered how long Constance would stick, and crossed our fingers.

She didn't. Their arrogance was bad enough but when she found her personal notes fished out of the wastebaskets and pasted together, that was too much.

Recently a visitor who wanted to take out a $100 life membership in NCNW was kept waiting for hours to see Bethune because these secretary-companions didn't like her looks. Shrewd Mary Bethune will have to stop making tame speeches, steel her heart, and get rid of some of her protectors. Or she'll hear 'em saying—Bethune's slipping!

Matriarch

Mary McLeod Bethune starts her working day with prayer. In her Washington, D.C. office she reads to her fellow workers from *The Optimist's Good Morning,* a devotional hand-me-down from the late John D. Rockefeller. One of her favorite passages begins: "With this new day, O God, let some new strength be mine." The staff of the National Council of Negro Women says a fervent amen. Though she was 71 last week, Mary Bethune still runs them ragged.

Last week warmhearted Mrs. Bethune, widely regarded as her race's First Lady, paid a flying birthday visit to San Francisco, where Mayor Roger Lapham and California's Attorney General Robert Kenny helped her celebrate. (She crowed happily: "These parties are getting more interracial every year—and for that reason I enjoy them more each year.") In Washington, 12,000 fans at a special Negro ball game in Griffith Stadium sang *Let Me Call You Sweetheart* to the absent guest of honor. In 38 other U.S. cities, her admirers remembered the day.

Library of Congress (Parks from OWI

MARY BETHUNE & STUDENTS

You Do It. Mary Bethune knows how to make other people work. She likes to recall that her mother, an emancipated slave, bossed a family of 17 and pulled the purse-strings to boot. In West Africa, Mary's ancestors come from a matriarchal tribe where the women led their men around by the nose. She looks over a job or problem, then commands: "This and this need to be done. You do it." People seem to.

Born in a cabin in the cotton, Mary McLeod went to work early. As a child, she says, "I was a great little picker. I knew how to organize things." When she got a chance to go to school, five miles away, she taught her family every night what she had learned. She got a scholarship at Chicago's Moody Bible Institute, but went back South, disappointed, when the missions would not send her to Africa.

Then Mary got married, and set up school in 1904 in Daytona Beach, Fla. "on $1.50 and faith." Her first pupils were five little girls and her son. They used charcoal for pencils, mashed elderberries to make ink. The curriculum included manual training; her pupils repaired junk-pile furniture so they would have something to sit on.

Faith & Sweet Potatoes. In two years Mrs. Bethune's school was teaching 250 girls. By selling sweet-potato pie and ice cream to the railroad construction gangs, she raised enough money to buy the oozing city dump (known as "Hell's Hole"). Negro workmen, who took out part of their pay in tuition, built Faith Hall with secondhand bricks on 32 acres reclaimed from the dump.

Sweet-singing Mary Bethune and her girls entertained at swank Daytona hotels, passing a hat after each performance. One day a sewing-machine tycoon dropped in a $20 bill. He followed it up by visiting Mrs. Bethune's school, and eventually left it $67,000 in his will. Mrs. Bethune sought out other angels. She rode a bicycle up to the secluded front door of Ivory Soap's James Gamble, talked him into helping out the school.

Today Bethune-Cookman* is a four-year, co-ed college—with 450 students and an $800,000 campus. The emphasis is still on vocational training. Like Booker T. Washington, President Emeritus Bethune thinks Negro education's first job is to teach job skills to Negroes. (Most of Bethune-Cookman's 2,350 graduates are teachers.)

Freedom Isn't Divisible. But Mrs. Bethune has a faith in political action that Booker T. would never have tolerated. Says she: "Without the Negroes' exercise of the franchise, neither the white nor the black can be free." Eloquent Mary Bethune has been stumping the country for years against the poll tax, for the anti-lynching bill and the FEPC. Sometimes her good friend Eleanor Roosevelt shares the platform.

While Franklin Roosevelt was President, Mary Bethune often visited the White House. Once, on her way up the front walk, a white Southerner stopped her and said: "Auntie, what are you doing here?" Mrs. Bethune, who has learned to "discipline my resentments," just looked at him sweetly. Then she chirped: "Why, how do you do. Now which one of my sisters' children are you?"

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* Mrs. Bethune's school merged with the Methodist Cookman Institute (for Negro boys) in 1923.

The Defender Dedicated Clubs

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

Chicago Defender NATIONAL COUNCIL NEGRO WOMEN NOTES BIRTHDAY OF DR. MARY BETHUNE

Mrs. Taylor

When the 71st birthday of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune is published in book form, no doubt, its title will be "Lifted To Serve," for no other title would serve as well. July 10th marks the 71st birthday of the founder-president of the National Council of Negro Women and on this day, all over the country organizations that hold membership in the National Council of Negro Women and Friends - attended celebration of her birthday by contributing to the work of the council, whose headquarters are 1318 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the council is to collect, interpret and disseminate information concerning the activities of women, to develop competent and courageous leadership among women and effect their integration among Negro women and that of all Negro people into the political, economic, educational and social life of the American communities and the nation; to create and maintain interracial and intercultural understanding and unity; to provide a channel and articulation for the millions of Negro women of the country in their struggles for opportunity and equality.

This program of service is carried out through research activities, publications, special projects, information service, public speakers bureau, educational conferences and study groups.

The National Council of Negro Women has affiliated organizations consisting of national women's organizations and Metropolitan Councils.

Mrs. Bethune, who will accept responsibility for the program of the Council may become life members. It publishes a quarterly journal—The African Woman's Journal and a monthly bulletin—Telefact.

Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune

MATRIARCH: MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

The Chronicle (Reprinted from Time) Detroit, Michigan

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The Life Story Of A Negro Leader

The Baptist World Johannesburg, S. Africa Sat. 8-31-46

Mary McLeod Bethune—educator, lecturer, traveller, administrator, and widely regarded as First Lady among Negroes in the United States—has just passed her seventy-first birthday. In some 40 cities including the national capital the day was honoured in celebration and song. In San Francisco, where Mrs. Bethune paid a flying birthday visit, the city Mayor, Roger Lapham, and California's Attorney General, Robert W. Kenny, helped her celebrate.

Long recognized as one of the most potent factors in the growth of inter-racial good-will in America Mrs. Bethune has made it her life work to give every Negro boy and girl a chance to prove their worth. A list of her achievements might begin with her present active leadership of the Natinoal Council of Negro Women, and range back nearly half a century through varied and multiple functions as founder, president and guide of numerous Negro and inter-racial civic, educational, religious and women's organizations throughout the United States.

During the war, Mrs Bethune served as director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. Until her recent retirement, she was president of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytoua, Florida—an institution she founded in 1904. Her work ranks with that of such notable Negro educators, scientists and civic leaders as Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver and Mordecai Johnson.

FROM POVERTY TO EMINENCE

As in the case of so many other Americans, Mrs. Bethune climbed to her present eminence from poor and humble beginnings. Today she holds the Spingarn Medal, awarded in 1935, and the Francis A. Drexel Award, each for distinguished service to her race, and many honorary university degrees. But her childhood was spent in a small log cabin in South Carolina, where the entire family—mother, father, and seventeen children—worked in the rice fields. At the age of nine, Mary could pick 250 pounds of rice a day. Whenever she had a chance, she went to school five miles away, and returned to teach her entire family what she had learned. Her voracious appetite for education soon outgrew the little country school, however, and with the help of a small scholarship she entered the Scotia Seminary in North Carolina.

COURAGE AND PERSISTENT FAITH

Perhaps most finely representative of Mrs. Bethune's courage, energy and persistent faith in this ideal as well as of the patient, unflagging effort of her Negro co-workers is the history of the founding and development of the Bethune-Cookman College. Today Mrs. Bethune is its President Emeritus. The college property in Daytona, Florida, is worth about £200,000. The 32-acre campus houses 14 modern buildings. A four-year college course offers progressive vocational training in pedagogy, home economics and manual arts and crafts to several hundred students—a far-cry from the day of its opening on October 3, 1904.

WAR AGAINST IGNORANCE

At that time the East Coast Railroad was being built, and Mrs. Bethune had heard that hundreds of Negroes had gathered in Florida for construction work. With a total capital of 6/-, and six pupils aged eight to twelve, each of whom paid a munificent tuition fee, of 2/- a week, she opened her war not only upon "dense ignorance and meagre educational facilities," but also against the handicap of oppressive poverty.

Concerning this period in the life of the school, Mrs. Bethune writes with unstinted realism: "We burned logs and used the charred splinters as pencils, and mashed elderberries for ink. I begged strangers for a broom, a lamp, a bit of cretonne to put around the packing case which served as my desk...I rang doorbells. I wrote articles for whoever would print them, distributed leaflets, invaded churches, clubs, lodges and chambers of commerce."

The pupils, she relates, repaired junk-pile furniture to serve as desks and seats. Mrs Bethune herself sold sweet-potato pie and ice cream to the railroad construction gangs. Workmen, who took part of their pay in tuition, raised a new school building with second hand bricks on land reclaimed from the city dump. With her girl students, Mrs. Bethune formed a chorus to sing at Daytona hotels, and the proceeds went to the school.

Under this lusty leadership, the school known as the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute soon outgrew its cramped quarters. Fresh donations from interested individuals, firms and groups came to help the expanding, maturing school. In 1923, the Institute and the Methodis Cookman Institute (for men) joined to acheive the present College, with Mrs Bethune as its first president. In spite of the pressure of fresh duties, she still keeps in constant touch with the growing institution, attending board meetings, commencements, all special occasions of difficulty or celebration.

There, too, as though in her spiritual home, she spends most of her very limited "resting time."

Matriarch

Defender

NATIONAL Council of Negro Women's 11th annual convention in D. C. was successful. It was apparent that government and public have respect for the Council. Mary Bethune plans to stick as president for one more year, then retire. So comes the picking of a successor. Chances are Eunice Hunton Carter and some others will run if urged, but from here it looks logically like Estelle Massey Riddle. Sat. 11-30-46

Meanwhile Bethune spends most of her time at Bethune-Cookman College where Nov. 30 the school celebrates its forty-second anniversary. She is looking for a president "with a vision and also with ability to raise funds." Her treasure trove of memoirs is being compiled by a white writer, Norvel Williams. Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown

Columbia University Women Cheer Dr. Charlotte H. Brown

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat 12-13-46

NEW YORK CITY—In a masterly cultured approach to the intricate race problems and their effect upon youth with added reference to the recent trip to Paris to attend the International Congress of Women, one of the top notch speakers on the American platform held with breathless attention the 120 or more women professors of Columbia University faculty when as a luncheon speaker, she praised and found fault with the America she loves.

HER SUBJECT

Her subject, "What America Means to Me" was not based on Pearl Buck's book of the same title, for Charlotte Hawkins Brown needed no book beyond her 60 full years of life in the North, in the South and in the world at large. This pioneer Negro woman educator, a speaker of national reputation has delivered perhaps more addresses to mixed audiences in all sections of the country than any Negro save Booker T. Washington.

BORN IN NORTH CAROLINA

New England, the home of her childhood, has been open sesame to her forty-five years in which she raised one million and a half dollars to build and maintain the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C., the only school of its kind for Negroes in America.

Born in North Carolina, her New England training and ideas have in no way alienated her from the South and it is amazing how she has summoned to her aid and cultivated the finest and best people of her native state to the extent that they take pride in contributing generously to the school and laud publicly the work and its founder.

"When I was a child I never thought of myself as a Negro," she said, "and it was a privilege to grow up as a human being." "I have been able to make friends of the better people of the South because of this. My approach to people is a natural one without thought of color, and real ladies and gentlemen want you to expect the best of them and they go out to meet it."

Sat 2-23-46

CLOSING APPEAL

Her closing appeal was a challenge to the instructors of youth in American Colleges. "I beg of you," she said, "who are teaching youth from all parts of our country and from the civilized parts of the world that you imbue them with that sense of justice and fairness that will enable them to trample beneath their feet traditions which stultify their minds, dwarf their lives, create disorder, dissension and cause so much humiliation." "Please seek to inspire them to accept the humanitarian challenge that is belting the world."

"I realize," said Dr. Brown, "that it will take courage and conviction to do this, but these are days that are demanding unfailing courage and unfaltering faith."

School Had Beginning In Rural Church

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 10-19-46

R. E. ROBINSON,
Director of Publicity

Two hundred students and teachers celebrated this week the forty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the teacher, builder and president of The Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, North Carolina.

Charlotte Hawkins, a Cambridge girl, inspired and helped by Alice Freeman Palmer of Wellesley fame, started a school for Negro children October 10, 1901, in a dilapidated Congregational church, ten miles from Greensboro, North Carolina, and four miles from a railroad stop. She won the interest and support of the Palmers the Eliots and the Cabots in its earlier stage, and also won the support of people famous for their gifts to Negro education. The Kimballs, the Paines, the Brookses, the Bigelows were among the earliest supporters, but it was the late Galen and Mrs. Stone of Brookline whose far-seeing vision for such a school interested them to invest one-half million dollars in buildings and equipment that have made this institution famous at home and abroad.

SCHOOL ATTRACTS FOREIGNERS

Students come from Haiti, Cuba and Liberia seeking the culture, the refinement, the dignity of labor it represents. The 1,200 applicants were turned away during the past year as the school could only accommodate 200.

President Brown, who is a product of Massachusetts public schools, through the State Normal School at Salem, has studied at Wellesley and Simmons Colleges and at Harvard University.

She is internationally known as one of the most dynamic speakers on the American platform.

About 20 years ago she attracted 2,000 or more of the elite of both races to hear her singers from the school in Symphony Hall. This concert added to the school's treasury more than $3,000.00, winning great praise from the local music critics.

STARTED CAROL BRICE

The now famous contralto, Carol Brice, was in that group. As a close relative of Dr. Brown's, she received her first lessons in music from her and owes her career to the advice and support of the Palmer Institute president.

DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN

More than 900 graduates are spread over America in every walk of life. Finishing this institution once an accredited junior college they have pursued courses in leading universities and colleges and are leaders in music, education and industry in all parts of the country.

FIVE HONORARY DEGREES

Dr. Brown is the recipient of five honorary degrees from leading universities in the North and South, as a tribute to her work in education and race relations.

Atlanta Ga. Sat 10-19-46

She is credited with having changed a somewhat hostile area in North Carolina to one of great approval and financial support of the school. Men like Dr. Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina and Spencer B. Love, president of the Burlington Mills in that state, and other outstanding Southerners of both races, together with men like Dr. Samuel Eliot and Robert G. Stone, are either now or were previously members of the board of trustees.

TO GET HOME EC BUILDING

Massachusetts women of the Congegational Church have recently voted conditionally $10,000 toward the erection of a practice home economics house for senior girls on the campus.

Daily World

Charlotte Hawkins Brown

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-20-46

Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the teacher, builder and president of the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, has written her name high in the hearts of educators in America and throughout the world. She has left her impress in the character and lives of the students who have gone through the gates of that famous institution which she directed for nearly half a century. She is not an educator in just the ordinary sense of that term, she is the personification of fine culture and the finest womanhood idealism.

Students and teachers, along with admiring friends, paused recently to pay their tributes of love and respects to her on her 45th anniversary of service to that institution and to the hundreds of young people who came under the influence of her personal magnetism. That was as it should have been. Mrs. Brown richly deserves the highest esteem by all racial groups, as well as her pupils and co-workers.

The greatness of her school consisted not in large numbers, so much as in high selectivity. This fact is attested by the more than 1,200 applicants for admission to the school this fall who were finally pruned down to 200, others being turned down or placed on the long waiting list. Students come from Haiti, Cuba and Liberia.

We join with teachers in wishing many fruitful years of service for Mrs. Brown, both to the school and to the broader Negro public.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Aug. 10, 1946

TO SPEAK HERE

In a special visit to Augusta under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, widely known educator, delegate and speaker at the International Congress of Women, called by the women of Europe, and held in Paris, November, 1945, will address a mass meeting Sunday at 3 p. m. at Tabernacle Baptist church.

Rated as one of the most dynamic leaders of women, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown is one of the vice presidents of the American Congress of Women, composed of the womanhood of every race in

America. She is founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., the only finishing school for Negro teen-age youth in the United States, a plant valued at more than half a million dollars, located a few miles from near Greensboro, N. C. She is an author, world traveler, and holds five doctorates from leading colleges of the nation.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, said. "Charlotte Hawkins Brown is one of the most dynamic speakers on the American platform." A large crowd is expected to greet her here Sunday.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Honored By Sedalia Students and Teachers

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-26-46

SEDALIA, N. C.—Two hundred students and teachers celebrated this week, the forty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the teacher, builder and president of the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C.

Charlotte Hawkins, a Cambridge girl, inspired and helped by Alice Freeman Palmer of Wellesley fame, started a school for Negro children Oct. 10, 1901, in a dilapidated Congregational church ten miles from Greensboro, N. C., and four miles from a railroad stop.

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STUDENTS FROM EVERYWHERE

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Massachusetts women of the Congregational Church have recently voted conditionaly $10,000 toward the erection of a practice Home Economics house for senior girls on the campus.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown in her successful and colorful career is referred to by both races as the pride of New England, while her school is often described as "a little bit of New England in North Carolina."

CHARLOTTE H. BROWN

Alabama Federated Club Begins Fifty-sixth Year

Sat 10-26-46

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Organized Oct. 1, 1888, the Ten Times One Is Ten Club of Montgomery, Ala., has begun its fifty-sixth year of continuous existence and service in this community. The Courier

Mrs. J. R. Wingfield, wife of the distinguished principal of the Alabama State Reform School at Mount Meigs, in entertaining the group of pioneering club women, presented as a special guest Mrs. Laura Paige of Montgomery, mother of Judge Miles Paige of New York City, the founder of the organiaztion which was destined to play an important part in the civic and social life of this city. Pitts

The roster of the club includes many outstanding and pioneer residents of this community. Mrs. R. W. Brown is president.

63 1946 General

Failure to Reinstate Mrs. Terrell Prompts Action by National Board

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-21-46

Local Branches May Not Reject Members on Prejudicial Grounds

By MABLE ALSTON

A real victory against racial prejudice and discrimination was won, this week, when the American Association of University Women's National Board passed a resolution unanimously outlawing racial, religious and political discrimination by any of its branches, following an expose by the AFRO-AMERICAN of prejudice in the local organization.

The AFRO expose began when it was learned that Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, prominent educational and civic leader, who was once a member of the local branch, but because of her many activities and family, became inactive, decided to seek reinstatement only to have her dues returned by members of the local chapter's executive committee, with no explanation whatsoever.

Mrs. Clarence F. Swift, life-long friend and classmate of Mrs. Terrell's, upon hearing of the incident forwarded a letter to the committee pointing out the objectives of the organization, and asked for specific reasons why the reinstatement was rejected.

Vote Against Democracy

According to Mrs. Swift, she did not receive a reply. She then immediately contacted members and a protest was registered.

Balloting was then held among the 1000 local members to determine their stand on the admittance of colored members. The results were 364 for and 250 against.

The president of the local branch, Mrs. G. R. Wilhelm, told the AFRO that because of the results of the balloting, she had been empowered by the executive group to appoint a committee to change the by-laws.

Liberals Triumph

The AFRO learned, however, that they were to be changed so that the reference of having colored women as members would never be brought up in the future.

Incidentally, the two members who introduced and seconded the motion for continuation of liberal legislation in all branches of the organization were Dr. Susan Riley of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Gillie Larew of Lynchburg, Va.

The Board of Directors of the American Association of University Women met Friday through Sunday. The motion on membership in branches was sent to Mrs. Swift by Mrs. Kathryn McHale, general director of the association, as well as a copy of the resolution.

Reaffirm Unbiased Policy

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the AAUW Board members from all sections of the country, reads:

"The Board of Directors of the American Association of University Women considers it imperative at this time to reaffirm its established membership policy that all women who meet the educational requirements are eligible to be members of the association.

"Under the national by-laws and under branch by-laws, which may not conflict with those of the national, there can be no authorization for any discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds.

Branches Must Conform

"The board, therefore, takes for granted that the branches will practice within their own groups those principles which are in line with the association's history—

"Its expressed international policies, its membership in the International Federation of University Women, and its deep concern with all agencies seeking to rebuild a world shattered through discriminations and intolerance."

Mrs. Terrell as 3 Degrees

Mrs. Terrell, a member of the national group, is the widow of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell of the District Municipal Court.

She received her A.B. degree from Oberlin College in 1884, and her A.M. from the same institution in 1888. She studied in Europe between 1888 and 1890. She received and honorary LL.D. from Wilberforce this year.

She is one of the first two women of her race to be appointed to the Distirct Board of Education, where she served for 11 years.

Won Civic Honors

She has been active in women's suffrage, and was the first president of the National Association of Colored Women and has been appointed honorary president for life.

Mrs. Terrell has represented women in three international conferences—International Congress of Women, Berlin, 1904; International Congress of Women for Permanent Peace, Zurich, 1919, and the World Fellowship of

MARY CHURCH TERRELL

Faiths in London, 1937.

She was named as one of the "One Hundred Most Famous Alumni" of Oberlin College at its 100th anniversary in 1933, and is author of "A Colored Woman in a White World," published in 1940.

To Return Same Check

Mrs. Terrell told the AFRO, Wednesday, that it was unthinkable that college women should be so narrow and unjust as to exclude from membership any woman who is educationally qualified to join. 12-21-46

Cintinuing, she said, "I plan, immediately, to return the same check for my reinstatement that the executive committee sent to me, informing me that my reinstatement would not be accepted."

Dustin' off the NEWS

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

Defender
Sat. 8-31-46

WHAT H. G. WELLS TOLD MRS. TERRELL ABOUT AMERICA

Chicago, Ill.

H. G. WELLS, the great English writer, whose pen was stilled by death recently, is a distinct loss to the cause of the common man. Of lowly birth himself, he never failed to take that fact into account throughout his entire literary career. His pen was often poisoned with satirical darts and aimed at the aristocrats. He had no color line. He entertained Negroes in his home for hours, most notable of whom were Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, now of New York. On his last visit to London some months ago, Dr. DuBois spent considerable time with the great Englishman in his home discussing world topics, probably the fate of the black race in particular. Both men knew their subject. Wells suffered in recent years from an acute case of diabetes. Sat. 8-31-46

L. C. Harper

In 1940 when Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, one of the greatest women our race has produced, decided to write her autobiography under the title: "A Colored Woman in a White World," indeed, a most thrilling and interesting story, she sent the printers' proofs to Mr. Wells to read with the suggestion that he write a preface to the forthcoming book. He did. But in doing so broke a promise made many years back. He stated it thusly: "I have been asked to break my obstinate refusal to write prefaces for books; it is a job that always gives me that Uncle Pumblechook feeling, and generally I think a preface does a book more harm than good . . . but this is an exceptional occasion. I have known and liked the author for very many years, and I take her desire rather as a friendly wish to confer upon me the honor of godfather of her literary offspring. I am very proud of my godchild and very pleased to contribute my silver mug to its baptism. Its essential value lies in its revelation of the character and mental reactions of its writer and of the changing social atmosphere in which she has lived."

Defender Chicago, Ill

IN HER BOOK Mrs. Terrell tells of a most interesting week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wells at their typical English estate covering acres, which they had leased from the Countess of Warwick. So anxious were they to have her as their guest, they sent her two letters imploring her to accept. Mrs Wells drove to the station to meet her. Like Mrs. Terrell, who was attending the Peace Conference at Zurich, Switzerland, at the time there were other distinguished guests at the Wells' home when they arrived. Of this incident, Mrs. Terrell writes: "Mr. Wells did not arrive from London until fifteen minutes before dinner. It was hard to believe I was actually looking at a man who had won such fame as a writer and about whom I had been hearing such a long time. There was H. G. Wells in the flesh beaming upon his guests, extending them a most cordial welcome to his home, grasping their hands warmly, as ruddy, as lively, as approachable as a man could possibly be. Without doubt Mr. Wells is the most human and unassuming man in the world."

Referring further to her week's stay on the Wells' estate, Mrs. Terrell gives us an insight into the habits of the great Englishman. "Strolling through his spacious grounds was another kind of recreation which Mr. Wells thoroughly enjoyed," she says "He took pleasure in showing his guests his rose garden, then the vegetable garden. It was during this stroll that I confided to Mr. Wells that some day before I passed out I wanted to write the story of my life and call it 'The Confessions of a Colored Woman.' 'I like the title,' he said immediately. 'It will be widely read in England. But write it dispassionately.' I have tried to follow the advice of this distinguished author as best I could. I am well aware, however, that what the victim of race prejudice would call a 'dispassionate' account of her life might be called by another name by the dominant group."

* * *

THROUGH the Wells' contact, Mrs. Terrell met Sir Harry Johnston, the noted explorer, author, painter and pioneer in British colonization in Africa. He was president of the African Society. A dinner—$5 a plate—had been arranged at which he was to be the principal speaker. A friend of Mrs. Terrell feared all the tickets were sold, but stated that he could possibly "squeeze her in." "What a wonderful opportunity I would have to come into direct contact with all those fine Africans of whom I felt sure that African Society was composed," she opined. "With such great expectations in my mind, imagine my surprise when I reached the banquet hall to see nothing but Lords and Ladies of high degree, the Ladies arrayed in the latest creations and sparkling with gems." About 250 sat down to dinner, she says, and not more than five, including herself, had a drop of African blood in their veins. So far as she recalled, there was only one full-blooded African at the dinner. That's how the British rule Africa; Africans must work, not eat.

There is a significant note in Mr. Wells' preface to Mrs. Terrell's book in which he draws a comparison of the color question in America and the caste system in England. Mr. Wells says: "Mrs. Terrell has lived her life through a storm of burning injustices; but if she had been born a sensitive and impressionable white girl in a village on some English estate, destined normally to be an undergardener, she would have had almost the same story to tell, if not in flamboyant colors then in aquatint. She would have struggled to independence and self-respect against handicaps less obvious but more insidious. She would have discovered parallel frustrations. She would have found her brothers and cousins barred, very effectively if not quite so emphatically, from education and opportunity. She would have realized that the mutual antagonism of classes, the conflict of the old school tie with feriority and superiority struggle the rank outsider, the monopoli- zation of business and jobs, the contemptuous treatment of lower-class girl, the victimization of the little man, were all going on—not in terms of blood and fire, but in monochrome—which may at times become a dingy grey, more dispiriting perhaps than the

hot sunshine on a hot plantation. "That is all very well,' Mrs. Terrell may say, 'but the fact remains that the colors of the individual items in it to sustain the idea that the civilization of America is declining. The color antagonism of America is increasing; it is not as truly a "Prophet of things to diminishing. It is sharper and more widespread." * * *

H. G. WELLS wrote that for Mrs. Mary Church Terrell stroll in a garden and plan books for us to read.

We cannot say that now, and that book in April, 1940. How prophetic leads to one of the most important it was. If Mr. Wells, in his days of the many threads of interest that run through this volume of news items from America, and realities. There are many little read about racial affairs in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, he could well have sustained himself

Colored Delegates May Eat But Not Room in Ky. Hotel

Afro American Baltimore, Md

By LULA JONES GARRETT

BALTIMORE — Colored delegates to the convention of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, to be held in Louisville, April 24 and 25, will not accept segregated housing arrangements, the AFRO learned, this week.

Both Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, distinguished Philadelphia attorney, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, this week, declined participation in the convention when the former was informed that they would not be given room accommodations at the Louisville hotel at which the convention will be held.

Letter Admits Jim-Crow

Mrs. Alexander said that a letter from Mrs. Monroe P. Bloch of New York, chairman of the arrangements committee, in answer to an inquiry, had informed her of the proposed segregation.

Mrs. Bloch wrote Mrs. Alexander, saying: Sat 4-6-46

"We believe we have achieved a great triumph in that the managements of the hotels in Louisville have agreed to serve all delegates, regardless of race, color or creed at the luncheons and banquet, and have permitted them to attend all meetings, using the same elevators as anyone else.

"The one thing the hotels did not agree to, was to make rooms in the hotel available, but we have arranged with a colored pastor who will find rooms for all the colored women who wish to attend the convention."

Compromise—Not Triumph

In her answer to Mrs. Bloch, Mrs. Mr. Alexander said:

"The condition under which I would be permitted to a hotel in Louisville are in my opinion a compromise with justice and not a triumph. I am hopeful, however, that my protest in this matter will be called to the attention of your committee on time and place and that the future policy of the women's action committee regarding the place om meeting may reflect the true purpose of the committee.""

Mrs. Bethune Declines

Mrs. Mamie Higgins, secretary to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, said that the latter will not attend the meeting under the segregated plan.

Mrs. Higgins pointed out that the council is not a member of the conference and that Mrs. Bethune had planned to attend only upon invitation. When the discrimin atoy arrangementsi were called to her attention she not only declined to attend but exprssed the opinion that no colored women should attend under the setup.

Delegates Withdrawn

Mrs. Christine Smith, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, a member organization of the committee, withdrew names of the 5 delegates named to attend the conference, this week.

Mrs. Smith told the AFRO, Monday, that when arrangements were made at a conference in New York for the sessions, it was understood that there would be no segregation by the Kentucky hotel.

An organization of the calibre of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Peace cannot afford to condone such segregation, she said, adding that she has notified officials of the committee that her delegation will not attend if the discrimination is upheld.

Member Accepted Terms

Asked if the Women's Action Committee would uphold the terms of the hotel, Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse, national chairman, said that the terms had been accepted by the colored member of their board, Mrs. Audley Moore of New York.

Mrs. Whitehouse said that when the committee had been invited to Louisville, they had taken into consideration the segregation practices of the State. They had then tried to obtain accommodations in Ohio where there are no such practices but were unable to complete arrangements.

It was then, she said, that the Louisville women went to work on the hotel association, with the result that the bars of eating, meeting and using elevators, were abandoned. The one-point that association would not concede was for colored delegates to sleep in the hotel.

YWCA Refused Colored

Mrs. Whitehouse said that it was with surprise that she then found that the Louisville YWCA (white) also refused to house colored delegates. There is no colored branch in the city. It was at this stage, she said, that one Rev. Mr. Ossutt of Louisville agreed to obtain rooms in private homes for the delegates.

Mrs. Moore Accepted

Mrs. Whitehouse said that this information was taken back to the board and that Mrs. Moore voted to accept the accommodations. While it was not what was wished it was an advance for Louisville, she said. Sat 4-6-46

Since they have only the colored board member's advice to follow, continued Mrs. Whitehouse, she feels her organization is being unjustly attacked.

Purpose—Demcoracy

The committees avowed purpose is "to unite American women to work for full participation by the United States in the United National organization in order to to build a world of peace and justice under las.

Speakers for the 2-day session are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and Fiorello Laguardia.

New York women honor two Negroes

Louisville Defender 6-22-46

NEW YORK—Novelist Ann Petry and nursing leader Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers were among 30 women honored at a reception last week by the Women's City club for their "exceptional contributions to the life of New York city." 6-1-46

State Federation To "Skegee In '47

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Saturday 6-22-46

GADSDEN, Ala.—(SNS)—Closing their annual session, the Alabama State Federation selected Tuskegee Institute for its 49th annual session in June, 1947. Tuscaloosa will be host to the annual meeting of the executive board.

Highlight feature of the Gadsden meeting was the symposium "Every Club Woman a Voter." Theme of the meeting was "The Role of Club Women in Promoting World Peace." Sat. 6-22-46

Included among the feature speakers for the annual meet were Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, of New York and Norfolk, outstanding national figure in women's affairs, and Mrs. Lula J. Smith, prominent social worker for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama, who spoke in a challenging manner on "The Negro Child-Caring Institutions in Alabama."

A second highlight of the convention was the annual address of the president, Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, of Birmingham, who rehearsed some of the achievements of the women in the state and exhorted her hearers in her own persuasive and pleasant manner to continue even to greater heights. The art exhibit and the fashion show, conducted by Mrs. F. S. Simpson as chairman, elicited much favorable commendation as well as the birthday party for Mother National" under the capable direction of Mrs. B. M. Montgomery, of Birmingham. Daily World

The Henrietta M. Gibbs scholarship trophy was captured by the Dorcas Art and Social Club of Anniston with a report of $151 for the special scholarship fund. Mrs. H. O. Elston is president of this outstanding group. The M. Nellie Brown Organizers Trophy for memberships was awarded to Mrs. Lillie Pearson, of Ensley, who reported twenty clubs. A total of 43 clubs were added to the roll of the state federation. Sat. 6-22-46

The Junior Federation, headed by Miss Edwina Trenholm, of Montgomery, with Mrs. Kate Mac as supervisor, reported that the are sending their "scholarshi girls," Misses Bertha Echols an Juanita Gaither, to camp for tw weeks this summer. Mrs. Rub Littlefield, president of the Gads den City Federation, and her as sistants did a grand job in enter taining the large number of dele gates from all sections of th state. 6-22-46

Ohioans Own $1,045,000, 30 Centers

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-17-46

By NATALIE T. SCARLOCK
WASHINGTON

Women's organizations in Ohio lead in total assets, Phyllis Wheatley (working girls') homes, and community centers, according to a statistical report made at the convention of the National Association of Colored Women held here, recently.

The report shows that Ohio's women's clubs have assets totaling $1,045,000, including property valued at $1,000,000, five homes for girls, five Phyllis Wheatley homes, and 30 community centers.

Ohio leads also with 165 local federations that have a total of 1,641 members.

The report contained the following tabulation of organizations, membership, property and scholarship award by States:

Arkansas — organizations, 56; membersnip, 849; property valuation; $500; cash, bonds and valuables, $1,268; total assets, $1,768; scholarships awarded, 6.

California — Organizations, 50; homes for girls, 2; community centers, 5; scholarship awards, 12.

$536,715 for Florida

Florida — Organizations, 111; membership, 1,700; libraries, 2—number of volumes, 4,000; homes for girls, 1; community centers, 6; property valuation, $150,000; cash, bonds and valuables, $386,715; total assets, $536.715; total assets, $536,715; scholarship awards, 3.

Georgia — Organizations, 41; membership, 320; libraries, 2; homes for girl, 1; total assets, $1,153.16.

Illinois — Organizations, 97; membership, 676; Phyllis Wheatley homes, 2; community centers, 12; property valuation, $48,500; total assets, $58,529; scholarship awards, 105.

Kansas — Organizations, 71; membership, 774; Phyllis Wheatley homes, 1; homes for girls, 1; community center, 1; property valuation, $19,300; cash, bonds and valuables, $5,500; total assets, $24,800; scholarships awarded, 220.

Michigan — Organizations, 46; membership, 480; community centers, 4; property valuation, $40,000; cash, bonds and valuables, $2,050; total assets, $42,050; scholarships awarded, 3.

132 Clubs in Mississippi

Mississippi—Organizations, 132; membership, 600; property valuation, $150,000; cash, bonds and valuables, $457,682; total assets, $607,682.

New Jersey—Organizations, 87; community centers, 3; total assets, $6,000; scholarships awarded, 3.

New York—Organizations, 37; membership, 450; homes for girls, 1; community centers, 2; property valuation, $45,000; cash, bonds and valuables, $500.00; total assets, $45,500; scholarships awarded, 3.

Oklahoma — Organizations, 63; membership, 941; libraries, 5; community centers, 2; property valuation, $64,200; total assets, $66,900; scholarships awarded, 2.

Oregon—Organizations, 4; membership, 95; total assets, $750; scholarships awarded, 2.

Texas — Organizations, 105; membership, 1,197; total assets, $85.200; scholarships awarded, 4.

Plans for Peace Army Told Leaders of 36 White Groups

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-23-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — At last Thursday's meeting up an advisory council of the Women's Interests Unit of the Public Relations Division, none of leaders of women's groups organizations with Army chiefs last Thursday.

The advisory council was organized in 1941 and has co-operated actively with the Public Relations Division since then in disseminating information about the Army.

Mr. Patterson introduced the chief topic of the session — the interim and peace-time mission of the Army. He was followed by Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad, director of operations, and Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, director of personnel. introduced Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower commented on his recent tour of inspection of the European theater.

At the afternoon session, the Army's manpower needs and methods of meeting them were taken up. Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, director of personnel. introduced General Eisenhower commented on his recent tour of inspection of the European theater.

At the afternoon session, the Army's current research and development operations and discuss the War Department's over-all program for national security.

Manpower Needs Aired

Because leaders of colored women's organizations were being ignored their representatives attended a meeting of leaders of 36 women's organizations were being ignored by the War Department in setting up an advisory council of the Women's Interests Unit of the Public Relations Division, none of the Army chiefs last Thursday.

The advisory council was organized in 1941 and has co-operated actively with the Public Relations Division since then in disseminating information about the Army.

the topic, and Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, the adjutant general, spoke on the Army's recruiting program.

Regular Wacs Discussed

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, chairman of the Chief of Staff's national civilian advisory committee for the Women's Army Corps, gave her committee's views on proposed legislation for including women in the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves.

Lt. Gen. C. P. Hall, director of organization and training, talked about modern training practices, and Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham and Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the surgeon general, discussed education and health, respectively.

Paris Gets Facts On U.S. Negroes

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat, 10-5-46

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

PARIS.—Two conflicting portraits of American Democracy are being painted in Paris today: One by Secretary of State Byrnes—using the easel of white supremacy—and another by Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, of the National Council of Negro Women, who would add "color" to the background of the portrait.

While Byrnes waves the blessings of Americanism before the European delegates — especially those from the socalled Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe—Mrs. Mason has been lobbying with delegates in the corridors of the Luxembourg Palace, relating the suffering of 13 million loyal citizens in America.

Tells Europe About Negroes

Mrs. Mason is in great demand as a lecturer in Paris, and for the most part is concerned with acquainting the peoples of Europe with the struggles of colored Americans to obtain first-class citizenship in a country which is claiming the right to moral leadership of the world.

A former social welfare worker in New York City, last November she was a delegate to the Women's International Democratic Federation, which met in Paris, and was elected to the executive board of the federation, along with Mrs Muriel Draper, president of the Congress of American Women, and Dr. Jean Weltfish, a distinguished anthropologist. Since then, she has traveled through Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Holland, France, Belgium. and other countries, lecturing on the plight of Negro Americans. 10-5-46

Mobilize World Opinion

Explaining the basis for her cross-Europe expose of American race prejudice, Mrs. Mason said, "I feel that if the people of Europe only knew the facts, then we, the Negroes of America, could mobilize world public opinion in order to support our claims.

"For instance, I found in Italy that the women did not really know what had taken place in Abyssinia . . . I found that they were truly ashamed at what had been done in their name. It was the same in other countries. Some women actually cried at the things I told them about Negroes in America, and in some places they have begun to form their associations."

41 Nations Protest Lynchings

Much to the credit of Mrs. Mason, the Women's International Democratic Federation, representing 41 nations, protested to President Truman and Atty. Gen. Tom Clark concerning the recent lynchings.

Through Mrs. Mason's promotion a delegation of American Negro women are expected to join women from France, Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, and other countries to proceed to Moscow for a conference of the federation to be held in the Soviet capital in October.

Leader Served H.U. Well

The Tribune Washington, D.C.

The late Lucy D. Slowe, who served as dean of girls at Howard University for 15 years, organized the first junior high school for colored in D.C. in 1919.

She served as principal of that junior high school, Shaw, until 1922, when she went to H. U. as dean of girls. Sat 11-2-46

Miss Slowe was a native of Baltimore and received her early tarining there.

Later she received her Ph. D. from Columbia University. She was interested in the education of women and better living conditions for women, especially in the schools of the south, and stimulated great interest among presidents of Negro schools to create better living conditions for women.

At Howard University, where she was also Professor of English, she was instrumental in the construction of Frazier, Crandall and Truth Halls. Howard U. and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, under whom she worked, will long remember her, as will others who have received the benefits of her far reaching influence.

Negro Author Recalls Friendship With H. G. Wells

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-31-46

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — To Mary Church Terrell, Negro author and clubwoman the recent death of H. G. Wells was a sad event for it recalled to mind her long friendship the English novelist, historian and prophet of things to come.

Wells, Mrs. Terrell said, did not acknowledge racial conflict as such, but viewed it as another fact of the ages old human conflict.

He believed "the desire to extort some admission of our own superiority over other people seems to be ineradicable in the human family."

It was in 1919, after attending the International Congress of Women at the Hague, that Mrs. Terrell made the first of several visits to the home of the author. Encouraged by Wells to write the story of her life during this visit, Mrs. Terrell finally did in 1940 under the title of "A Colored Woman In a White World." H. G. Wells wrote the preface.

The novelist in his preface agreed with Mrs. Terrell that color antagonist was on the increase in America. He said it was due to a steady deterioration in general moral and intellectual quality parallel with the present collapse in Europe. Such a decline is necessarily accompanied by "a release of aggression, intolerance and original sin," the historian said.

Mary Church Terrell Receives High Honors

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 6-22-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, first president of the National Association of Colored Women, was honored guest at a tea at organization headquarters here recently. Elected president of NACW at the first meeting here in 1896, Mrs. Terrell seryed for three terms.

The widow of Judge Robert H. Terrell, a jurist in the municipal court before his death, Mrs. Terrell has had a distinguished career as an educator, writer, and civic leader. A graduate of Oberlin College in 1884, she taught in the public schools here and served on the board of education for eleven years.

Active in interracial relations for many years, she was a delegate to the International Congress of Women in Berlin in 1904, a member of the American delegation to the International League for Peace and Freedom at Zurich in 1919, and attended the World Fellowship Faiths Conference in London in 1937.

Well known for her book, "A Colored Woman in a White World," published in 1940, Mrs. Terrell has had a long career of writing. Recently she received an honorary degree, doctor of letters, from Wilberforce University, and an honorary alumni award at Howard University.

At Trinity Church

FRANKIE ADAMS

Women's Day, an annual event of Trinity C. M. E. church, will be celebrated Sunday. At the morning hour Social Worker Frankie Adams, of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, will be the speaker. She is a graduate of Knoxville College, has a Master's degree from New York University and holds a diploma from the New York School of Social work. She was employed at the Chicago Y. W. C. A. as industrial secretary, superintendent of Day Nursery at Camp Hurlock, Md., and consultant Community Organization on the National Y. W. C. A. board. She is the author of one book and has written numerous magazine articles.

At Trinity, Social Leader Adams will speak on "Church Women's Community Responsibility." At night local U. S. O. Director Uxenia Livingstone will speak from the subject, "Women Pushing forward to New Frontiers." Director Livingstone has traveled extensively, and from a field of wide experience in world affairs, is able to bring a message of great interest.

The women of Trinity extend a hearty invitation to all citizens to hear these two outstanding women on this history making day.

Honor Sorority Initiates First Negro Member

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-30-46

Election of Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield, principal of Wendell Phillips high school, to the women's national honorary society of Delta Kappa Gamma sorority here recently marks the first time in the organization's history that a colored woman has been selected for membership in the all-white sorority.

Delta Kappa Gamma was organized in Texas in 1929 to give recognition to distinctive achievement in education. Member chapters sprang up in Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Virginia and Illinois.

Today there are 617 chapters in every state in the union, and 21,000 members.

Mrs. Bousfield was formally initiated into the sorority Nov. 13. She has a number of "firsts" to her credit, including those of being the first Negro woman to graduate from the University of Illinois and the first colored high school principal in the city. Wendell Phillips has a teaching staff of 125, 25 of them Negro.

Race Women Ignored By War Department

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-23-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA.)—Leaders of colored women's organizations were ignored by the War Department in setting up an advisory council of the Women's Interests Unit of the Public Rela-tions Division and consequently no-representative of any such organi-zation attended a meeting of lead-ers of thirty-six women's organi-zations with Army chief's last-Thursday.

The advisory council was organized in 1941 and has cooperated actively with the Public Relations Division since then in disseminating information about the Army.

At last Thursday's meeting the leaders of women's groups heard the Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, General of Staff, Dwight W. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, and outline the Army's plans and discuss the nation's over-all program for national security.

Pittsburgh Courier

MUTUAL ADMIRATION—Dr. Alfred Dietze, a professor at the University of Pittsburgh, visits with Mrs. Alma Illery, prominent clubwoman, in her Wylie Avenue home. Dr. Dietze recently dedicated a group of original sonnets to Mrs. Illery, whose efforts resulted in the designation of George Washington Carver Day as a national holiday. The two have worked together on a number of progressive community programs and have each achieved national recognition.—Sockwell Photo. Pittsburgh Post Sat. 5-4-46

SONNET

Pittsburgh Courier

By ALFRED DIETZE

Pittsburgh Post

For themselves and themselves alone, they beat their drums, Sat. 5-4-46
The strong exploiters of the poor and weak;
Yet heaven's rewards are promised to the meek;
Their names unsung on high ecomiums.
So long as men must live in ghetto-slums
Because their skins are black, and cities reek
With smells of pauper deaths, or sirens shriek
Fierce blasts of terror which the mind benumbs,
The might still retain their unjust power
And humble folks are made to cringe and shrink,
Denied the rights our country guarantees.
They need a champion such as you this hour,
One who in strength can lead them from the brink,
Whose devotion will unloose their energies.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The above sonnet is the fourth in a series written by Dr. Alfred Dietze, professor of Psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, in honor of Mrs. Alma Illery, noted clubwoman, whose efforts resulted in the setting aside of Jan. 5 as National George Washington Carver Day.

NEGRO IS ELECTED AS MOTHER OF 1946

Pittsburgh Courier

Kentucky Woman Chosen By Golden Rule Group

NEW YORK, May 1—(AP)—Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, Louisville, Ky., granddaughter of a slave today was chosen as the American Mother of 1946 by the American Mothers committee of the Golden Rule Foundation. Mrs. Clement, the first Negro elected, is 71 years old and has seven children.

Mrs. Clement, whose children include the president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; a professor of physics, a professor of English and an Army chaplain, is former national president of the Women's Society of the African Methodist Church. Thurs. 5-2-46

Mrs. Clement Chosen All-American Mother

Daily Herald Atlanta, Ga.

Fri 5-3-46

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of 2303 W. Chestnut Street, the widow of a bishop of the A.M.E. Zion Church, Louisville, Kentucky, the mother of seven children, including Dr. Rufus E. Clement, and the granddaughter of a slave, was chosen as the American Mother of 1946 by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation Wednesday. She is the first Negro woman to have received this honor.

Mrs. Clement was attending a conference of the A.M.E. Zion Church in Springfield, Kentucky when she was advised of her seleciton, at which time she said, "I am very proud of the honor for my race, for my children and for my church."

Previously Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., the American Mother of 1945, had telephoned to Louisville to inform Mrs. Clement of her election. A daughter answered the phone telling her that her mother was speaking on the radio at the time to the subject, "The Family."

Mrs. Ruth M. Worrel, of New York City, Executive Secretary of the United Council of Church Women, nominated Mrs. Clement. Mrs. David deSola Pool, chairman of the Mothers Committee made the following statement:

"In selecting her as the American mother for 1946, the committee gives recognition not only to her great personal qualities as a mother of children who are devotedly serving their country and their people; as a partner in her husband's ministry in his lifetime; as a social and community worker in her own right; but it gives recognition also and pays tribute to the great spirit of America.

"Our Republic has struggled through many phases of national development to achieve the freedom, equality and brotherhood which must remain our goal as they are our slogans."

Miss Mary E. Hughes, a native of Louisville, but now of New York, voted for Mrs. Clement, however, she made the following statement: Fri 5-3-46

"I never dreamed I would ever in my life vote for a Negro. But when I saw her record I couldn't be fair and serve on the committee without recognizing it. I'm a rebel of rebels—or I thought I was until this afternoon."

The honored mother has seven children, three daughters and four sons. The daughters: Mrs. J. Max Bond who is now in Haiti; Mrs. Clarence P. Jackson, financial secretary of Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the A.M.E. Zion Church; Mrs. Emma Clement Walker. The sons: Captain James Clement, the youngest son is a chaplain in the United States Army. George Clement is with the American Red Cross in Italy; Fred Clement has just returned from Haiti where he spent two years and now teaches at West Virginia State College. Dr. Rufus Clement, the president of Atlanta University is now in California where he is directing a United Negro College Fund Drive. Fri 5-3-46

Said Dr. Clement when informed of the election of his mother:

"She's a grand mother. There was a great deal of sacrifice in bringing up our family and a large part of that sacrifice was hers. All the children went to college and most graduated from universities."

Folk You Should Know

Chicago Defender

MARY CHURCH TERRELL is one of our favorites. None of your business how old she is, but she graduated from Oberlin in 1884. With the culture of an aristocrat, she's one of us little people and is still in the forefront of every fight for human rights. She has been the first colored woman in so many notable positions until she has earned the name of pioneer. No one has done more to alleviate the double handicap of colored women, being colored, and being women. Sat 4-6-46

Just back from Mexico, she's chipper as ever, her days filled with meetings and lectures. In January '46 "Education" (A better mag published by Palmer Co., Boston) she has an article "A Colored Woman Travels the U.S." No understanding of U.S. race relations is complete without reading it. In the Feb. '46 Oberlin Alumni Magazine, she is pictured and cited "one of our most distinguished alumnae." The National Women's Party commissioned a French artist (Betsy Graves Reyneau) to paint her portrait, which in appreciation of her work for suffrage, hangs in the D. C. offices. Another first in this white organization.

Mary Church Terrell of Washington has all her life been one of the world's strong people, weaker folk have always leaned on her. The world is happier for her.

Ky. Education Group Gets First Woman President

Chicago Defender

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Climaxing the state by interracial judges of the 10 most distinguished citizens of her long career as an influence on a poll conducted in 1945 by the education in this state, Mrs. Lucy Louisville Defender.

The wife of Paul V. Smith, Dunbar Harth Smith, president over the 70th annual conference of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, Mrs. Smith is the first woman president in the 40 years of the Association's history. For the past two years, she has also headed the National Association of Colored Women. As president of the NACW, Mrs. Smith saw a former resident initiated shortdozen gubernatorial were issued setting for appropriate prominent scientist and Interest in the movethroughout the Nathe efforts of the Committee, headed strategy was mapassage of a bill makation a national holked the first time a been so honored.

Ohio, received his edscientist's death in for twenty years. sonnets in her honor.

Dr. Dietze, who was a member of the National Carver Committee and who has been connected with almost every progressive movement in the city during the past decade, told Mrs. Illery the sonnets "were inspired by your devoted and self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of Negroes, a grieviously mistreated and misunderstood group of my fellow-Americans." Sat. 5-4-46

The professor said he felt Mrs. Illery's work would encourgae Negro boys and girls everywhere and

Pitt Professor Pays Tribute to Clubwoman

Pittsburgh Courier

Paying high tribute to Mrs. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh's most dynamic and progressive clubwoman, whose vision and hard work resulted in the passage of national legislation proclaiming January 5 as annual George Washington Carver Day, Dr. Alfred Dietze, professor of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, recently wrote a cycle of

DIRECTED PROGRAMS

Mrs. Hildegarde Wietze, wife of Dr. Dietze, a former resident of Cleveland, Ohio, received his education at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and the University of Pittsburgh, where he has been connected with the faculty for twenty years. The Dietzes live on Ewart Drive and are frequent visitors at the Illery home. Sat. 5-4-46

Widely-known for her militant leadership, Mrs. Illery is founder and president of the Achievement Clubs, Inc., and the Housewives Guild. She is also an executive officer in the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

SPONSORED BILL

When the Carver memorial celebration was initiated shortly after the scientist's death in 1943, over a dozen gubernatorial proclamations were issued setting aside a week for appropriate programs commemorating the life and work of the eminent scientist and humanitarian. Interest in the movement soared throughout the nation and through the National Carver Committee, headed by Mrs. Illery, strategy was mapped for the passage of a bill making a national holiday of the celebration.

Dr. Dietze felt that "youth of all races and creds will realize that true greatness can be achieved in the arts of peace and service to men."

Chosen In Poll

Mrs. Smith was selected as one of the 10 most distinguished citizens of the state by interracial judges of a poll conducted in 1945 by the Louisville Defender.

The wife of Paul V. Smith, Dunbar High school, she is the mother of Vernon C. Smith, Spelman college; the Rev. P. Vincent Smith, Columbus, O.; Daniel Earl Smith, former first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and Pvt. Edwin M. Smith, also headed the National Association-Scott Field, Ill.

Mrs. Smith has a master's degree in education from the University of Cincinnati and is principal of Booker T. Washington School in Lexington, Ky.

Named To Committee

NEW YORK—Mrs. Walter White and Mrs. Arnold Hedgeman were named this week to the newly-formed Woman's Committee of the New York City Symphony. Sat. 5-11-46

Federated Clubs

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

Chicago Defender

FIFTY YEARS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE IN WOMEN'S CLUBS NET TREMENDOUS GAINS

There is no death.
The day that seems to die,
Rises anew;
The rain lost in the soil,
Returns as dew.
Each tiny seed
Dropped from the ripened pod,
Is an unwritten creed,
The voice of God.
And we shall greet
The Resurrection morn,
With lives complete;
As souls new-born.
—Anonymous.

Sat 4-27-46

At Easter time it is fitting that club women take a backward glance at the years that have passed, and especially Easter of 1946, for just fifty years ago they began their upward trend as a national unit, and today finds them still struggling to find eternal life for themselves and others. Eternal life here and hereafter and well may they celebrate their fiftieth anniversary July 27-August 2 in Washington, D. C., where the National Association of Colored Women was born, for each tiny seed they dropped from trained and ripened pods (lives) during the past 50 years became unwritten creeds echoing the voice of God to their less fortunate sisters. To them the convention in Washington, D. C., should be the symbol of a resurrection of many lives complete and all souls new-born.

Mrs. Taylor

VOLUNTEERS FOR CONFLICT

Mary Church Terrell, pioneer volunteer, and first president of the National Association of Colored Women tells an interesting story of the merging of two units that made the Association. Mrs. Terrell will be the most outstanding personage at the coming biennial convention. Mrs. Terrell says, "The effort made by colored women to educate and elevate themselves would read like a fairy tale if it were written. But, unfortunately for the race, it has not (yet) been written. Ignorance, for which the group was not responsible, made it impossible for newly emancipated slaves to keep a record. And after there was a general diffusion of education in the group, the necessity for keeping a record was not generally felt.

KNOWLEDGE SPREADS

"In spite of the absence of records, from rare pamphlets, occasional newspaper clippings, bits of chapters in books, and conversations with those familiar with the early efforts to rise above ignorance and degradation, it is clear that the progress made by colored women in seventy years is little short of a miracle. From the day the colored woman's fetters were broken, her mind released from the darkness of ignorance in which it had been held for nearly three hundred years, and she could stand erect in the dignity of womanhood, no longer bond but free, till this minute, she has been forging steadily ahead, acquiring knowledge and exerting herself strenuously to promote the welfare of the race.

STRENGTH IN UNION

"For a long time colored women who had enjoyed educational advantages worked as individuals to improve their condition. In their respective communities many have often struggled single-handed and alone against the most discouraging and desperate odds to secure for themselves and their loved ones the opportunities which they so sadly needed and so ardently desired. But it dawned upon them finally that individuals working alone or in small companies might be ever so honest in purpose, so indefatigable in labor, so conscientious about their methods and so wise in making plans; nevertheless, they could accomplish little compared with the possible achievement of many individuals all banded together throughout the whole land with hearts and heads fixed on the same high purpose and hands joined in united strength. The realization of this self-evident fact gave birth to the club movement among our women.

DEFAMATION OF COLORED WOMEN

"About this time (March, 1895) something happened which caused the colored women of the country to meet to consider what should be done about a foul slander hurled against them. In a letter dated Mar. 6, 1895, James W. Jacks, president of the Missouri Press Association, sent a scurrilous attack on colored women to Miss Florence Belgarnie of London, Honorable Secretary of the Anti-Lynching Society of England, and a well-known friend of the race. In this letter Jacks declared that the Negroes of this country were wholly devoid of morality, the women were prostitutes and all were natural thieves and liars. Miss Belgarnie forwarded this letter to the editors of the Woman's Era (a Boston paper) for publication. It was not published in the Era, however, but it was printed and sent to leading men and women, particularly to those in the South, for an expression of opinion.

BOSTON CALLS MEETING

"On the editorial page of the June, 1895, issue of the Woman's Era in an article entitled 'Let Us Confer Together,' the following notice appears: 'We, the women of the Woman's Era Club of Boston, send forth a call to our sisters all over the country, members of all clubs, societies, associations, or circles to meet with us in conference in this city of Boston. And we urge upon all clubs, societies, associations and circles to take immediate action looking forward toward the sending of delegates to this convention. Boston has been selected as a meeting place because it has seemed to be the general opinion that here, and here only, can be found the atmosphere which would best interpret and represent us, our positions, our needs and our aims. One of the pressing needs of our cause is the education of the public mind to a just appreciation of us, and only here can we gain the attention upon which so much depends.'

University Will Honor Mrs. Terrell

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, 80, veteran Washington educator, will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters Thursday at commencement exercises of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Mrs. Terrell

One of the first women members of the D. C. Board of Education, Mrs. Terrell served for 11 years. She was also first president of the National Association of Colored Women. She was married to the late Judge Robert H. Terrell of Municipal Curt.

Mrs. Terrell, who now lives at 1615 S st., nw., became a Washington resident in 1891, a few years after her graduation from Oberlin College. She was a delegate to the International Congress of Women in Berlin in 1904, to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom meeting in Zurick in 1919 and at meetings of the World Fellowship Faiths at London in 1937.

For many years she was secretary of the Race Relations Committee of the Washington Federation of Churches.

Ala. Club Women Meet in Gadsden

GADSDEN, Ala. — The Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will hold its annual meeting here, on June 2-3-4, according to announcements from the president, Mrs. Margerie B. Gaillard, of Birmingham, State president.

A feature of the program for this year will be a mass meeting scheduled for the George W. Carver High School on Sunday, June 2, at 3:30 p.m., at which time Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason will be main speaker.

Mrs. Lucy Smith Pioneered in Ky. Education

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — When Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, the first woman president of the Kentucky Education Association in 40 years, presided over the 70th annual conference held here recently, veteran educators recalled the stellar role she has played in Kentucky education.

First woman to serve as president of the two largest organizations in the State simultaneously, Mrs. Smith for two years has been president of the Kentucky chapter of the National Association.

Pioneered Projects

As president of the NACW, she piloted into realization 17 objectives among which were addition of two blocks on life and history of colored Americans to the Kentucky court of study; an increased appropriation to colored institutions of higher learning; and appointment of a colored member to the State board of education.

Names Distinguished Citizen

In 1945 Mrs. Smith was selected as one of the 10 most distinguished citizens of the State. The wife of Paul V. Smith, Dunbar High School, she is the mother of Vernon C. Smith, Spellman college, the Rev. P. Vincent Smith, Columbus, O.; Daniel Earl Smith, recently discharged as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and Pvt. Edwin M. Smith, Scott Field, Ill.

Sat 5-11-46

Mrs. Smith has a master's degree in education from the University of Cincinnati and is principal of Booker T. Washington school in Lexington, Ky.

Mary Church Terrell Feted By NACW

Receives Two College Honors

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, first president of the National Association of colored women, was honored guest at a tea at organization headquarters here recently. Elected president ofNACW at the first meeting here in 1896, Mrs. Terrell served for three terms.

The widow of Judge Robert H. Terrell, a jurist in the municipal court before his death, Mrs. Terrell has had a distinguished career as an educator, writer, and civic leader. A graduate of Oberlin college in 1884, she taught in the public schools here and served on the board of education for 11 years.

5-25-46

Active in interracial relations for many years, she was a delegate to the International Congress of women in Berlin in 1904, a member of the American delegation to the International League for Peace and freedom at Zurich in 1919 and attended the World Fellowship Faiths conference in London in 1937.

National Archives Day Set Apart By Mrs. Mary Bethune

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has declared June 2, as National Archives Day. This day is to be set apart to focus attention on the need for collecting significant historical data about Negro women both as individuals and organizations.

Special meetings are to be planned and interest heightened in the establishment of such a Museum—a credit to Negro women of America.

Sat 4-20-46

"It is highly important," declared Mrs. Bethune, "that we have a record of past achievements, contributions and struggles of Negro women as a heritage to be handed down to future generations."

Mrs. Bethune has asked the regional directors to appoint a chairman in each state of it their area whose responsibility it shall be to make collections throughout the state and forward same to headquarters for safekeeping.

A fund has been initiated by Mrs. S. E. Bailey, of Little Rock, Arkansas, mother of Mrs. Bailey Thurman, Founder and Former Editor of the Aframerican Woman's Journal, official organ of the National Council. Women from all parts of the country are being urged to send contributions to the Council and to be on the alert to secure such material as should be preserved in Archives of the National Council Building.

Re-elected by Negro Women

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 12—Mrs. Dora Needham Lee of Brooklyn was re-elected president today of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs at the closing session here of a three-day annual convention of this Negro federation and the Empire State Association of Colored Girls.

Sat 7-13-46

Church Women's Council Names Mrs. Jones First Vice-President

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — (NNPA)—The United Council of Church Women in sessions here on Nov. 21 elected Mrs. David Jones, wife of the president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., as its first vice president. Sat. 11-30-46

elected to important positions in the council as 1000 women delegates, led by Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N.Y., was named to the here for their fifth annual convention. Mrs. Sibley is president of the Council.

Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson of Louisville, Ky., was named to the Home Missions Council; and Mrs. Floy Brown of St. Louis, to the Foreign Missions Conference. Mrs. Christine Smith, president of the NACW President Active

Mrs. Charles Johnson of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Hazel Gomez of Cleveland, and Mrs. W. J. Gardner of Daytona Beach, Fla., were as parliamentarian of the meeting.

Association Ignored in Policy-Making Sessions

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-2-46

WASHINGTON

Charging that the Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace held executive and general committee meetings without notifying the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Christine S. Smith, president, filed a protest with that body this week.

The protest, in the form of a letter, went to Dr. Emily Hickman, white, in reply to a communication notifying Mrs. Smith that the next convention of WACLP had been scheduled for Washington.

No Peace With Bias

Mrs. Smith wrote:

"My only comment is that the National Association of Colored Women will not be represented officially. We must face realistically the matter of discrimination and humiliation of 14 million men and women of color in the United States. There is no possibility of peace coming to the world until there is peace and justice in America, and, so far as I can see it, all of the efforts that your organization, together with all of the people of the United States who have accepted and aided in discriminatory practices, will never bring peace.

"The National Association of Colored women stands unalterably for freedom and justice for all peoples of the world and will not voluntarily accept anything else than the observance of this principle."

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Colored Women has completed plans to celebrate its 50th anniversary in Washington July 27-Aug. 2, it was announced last week by Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, chairman of the convention committee.

A review of the organization's 50-year program to improve educational, social and economic conditions among Negroes reveals an impressive record of establishment of day nurseries for working mothers, industrial homes for problem boys and girls, hospital wards, kindergartens, libraries and scholarships.

The N. A. C. W. got its start in 1895 when Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, president of the Women's Era Club of Boston, and Mrs. Helen Appo Cook, of the Colored Womens League of Washington, called an organization meeting in Boston. Formation of the permanent association in 1896 was the result of this meeting.

Election Closes Women's Meeting

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-16-46

WASHINGTON

The election of officers by the executive committee of the National Association of Colored Women Thursday ended the Semi-centennial convention of the body at the Metropolitan AME Church here.

According to the president, Mrs. Christine Smith of Michigan, the other officers will be appointed by her after she has consulted legal counsel. The other officers did not receive the two-thirds majority necessary to elect them, according to the rules of the organization.

The officers elected, in addition to the president, were:

First recording secretary, Mrs. Pollyanna Reed, Oregon; second recording secretary, Mrs. Irene Gaines, Illinois; chairman of the executive board, Mrs. T. M. Gibbs, Alabama; secretary of the board, Mrs. Thelma Burke, Arkansas;

Treasurer, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Ohio; parliamentarian, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Kentucky, and Mrs. Leathia Fleming, Ohio; Mrs. Ruby Lyles, Mississippi, and Mrs. Sarah Lee Fleming, Connecticut, members of the administrative board.

The General Committee of the organization said that attainment of its objective, in a large measure, depends upon Congressional action, and the meeting here was planned as a demonstration of strength and determination.

Housing for colored delegates, the committee said, will be provided among white residents of this city.

Sat. 1-4-47

Anti-War Program

The Women's Action Committee, of which Mrs. Norman de Whitehouse is national president and Dr. Emily Hickman, national chairman, has as its major objective the elimination of war.

Mrs. Smith, however, insists that "There is no possibility of peace coming to the world until there is peace and justice in America."

NACW Keeps Delegates From "Action" Meet

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-4-47

WASHINGTON

The National Association of Colored Women will send no delegates to the annual meeting of the Women's Action Committee which will be held, here, March 27-29, Mrs. Christine Smith, association president, announced, Saturday.

The policy of the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Smith said, is to refuse to participate officially in any national meeting held where hotels are closed to reputable people because of race or religion.

Prejudice Upheld

The action folows the policy determined last year by the Association when it withdrew representation at the annual convention in Louisville, Ky., after hotels refused its delegates room service.

After the session at that time, officials of the Committee promised that conventions would not be held in cities where any delegate would be barred from full participation.

According to the Women's Action Committee, the only racial discrimination anticipated at the March meting here will be in hotel accommodations.

NACW Strikes Discrimination In Kentucky

Memphis World
Memphis, Tennessee
Fri 2-22-46

White Hotels To Accommodate The Negro Delegates

LOUISVILLE — (ANP)—Negroes will be guests of a white hotel for the first time in Louisville's history in April when the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace convenes here, bringing with it delegates from the National Association of Colored women, its only Negro affiliate organization. It was the refusal of NACW's national president, Mrs. Christine Smith, to send delegates to the convention under any jim-crow housing arrangement that brought the unprecedented change in Louisville policy.

CLIMAXES FIGHT

The victory climaxes an unwavering fight waged by the newly organized Women's Action committee for justice toward delegates. Taking a stand against discrimination, the committee once threatened to change its schedule meeting from Kentucky to Ohio. This decision brought about a hurried meeting of the hotel association in Kentucky and an agreement with Mrs. Vera Whitehouse, national chairman of the committee, to accommodate the Negro delegates. Fri 2-22-46

Representatives of the National Association of Colored women to the April convention will include Miss Jane Hunter, Cleveland; Mrs Audley Moore, New York, Mrs. Jane Spaulding, West Virginia; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Louisville.

EMINENT WHITE MEMBERSHIP

The Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting peace members are some of the most eminent white women of the country, among them Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Paul Mellon, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Miss Dorothy Thompson and Dr. Emily Hickman.

Women Protest Mass Lynchings

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Endorsement of anti-poll tax, fair employment practice and federal anti-lynching legislation was made by high ranking officials of both major parties in communications to the National Association of Colored Women in session at Metropolitan A.M.E. Church last Friday.

Chairman Carroll Reece of the national committee pointed out that as a member of the House he had consistently voted for anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation and had signed the petition to discharge the House Rules Committee from further consideration of the FEPC bill in order to bring that measure to the floor of the House, Mr. Reece wrote: Sat. 8-24-46

"If these bills had been enacted, I feel that the deplorable exhibition of mob violence, which we have seen manifst itself in the last few days, would not have occurred. The display of such a spirit of intolerance and mob violence should be deplored by all good citizens. The Federal Government should use its agencies to prevent a recurrance and to bring to account under the law, those who are responsible for this unfortunate incident which touches the heartstrings of patriotic Americans."

Dramatize NACW History Over Air

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, chairman of the local convention, announced recently that the National Association of Colored Women, which will hold its Golden Jubilee celebration here, will dramatize its fifty years of service in its own meetings over the air. Sat.

Eleven hundred delegates, representing more than 50,000 Negro women of 43 states and the District of Columbia, will attend.

At the first meeting here in 1896 there were 73 delegates from 25 states, representing less than 5000 women. Among the organization's past presidents that will attend will be Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. 7-27-46

Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, president of the Women's Era Club of Boston, and Mrs. Helen Appe Cook of the Colored Women's League, Washington, called a conference of clubs in Boston in 1895, which became a permanent organization at the Washington meeting in 1896.

NACW Observes Golden Anniversary In Washington

The Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 7-27-46

By R. MOYSE KENDRICK

WASHINGTON—The National Association of Colored Women, the largest and oldest organization among colored women, will observe its 50th anniversary with a Golden Jubilee Celebration on July 27-Aug. 2 at the place of its birth, here in Washington, D. C.

Although the convention will make plans for a program that will enable Negro women to integrate themselves completely into all phases of postwar adjustment, much of its time will be given to a review and an evaluation of its five decades of activity.

Miss Arsania Williams of St. Louis, chairman of the national program committee, has announced that the Golden Jubilee Address will be made on Sunday afternoon, July 28th, by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the first president, at the 19th Street Baptist church, birthplace of the Association. The late Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the church at the time, will be eulogized and music will be furnished by mass local choirs.

The convention will have its formal opening Monday evening, July 29 at Metropolitan AME church on M Street between 15th and 16th. State presidents will have charge of the meeting. There will be a grand review of states and a processional dramatizing of the theme: "We come bearing gifts."

The biennial address will be made by the president, Mrs. Christine S. Smith, stressing the achievement of goals to face the future.

The National Association of Colored Girls will present a historical drama, "Processional of the Years" on Tuesday, July 30. The Asbury Methodist Junior Choir will furnish music.

The Golden Jubilee mass meeting will be held July 31 at the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution ave., between 13th and 13th sts., N. W. Miss Frances Williams, an OPA specialist, will make the principle address, the theme of which is "Our Government—The Servant of the People." The invocation will be offered by Bishop A. P. Shaw, resident bishop of the Baltimore area of the Methodist church.

There will be a citation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, American Mother of 1946 and statistician of the Kentucky State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, will be introduced. Also presented will be two pioneers of the National Association of Colored Women — Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks and Miss Hallie Quinn Brown. The Howard University Singers, under the direction of Warner Lawson will sing.

Reception Aug. 1

Delegates and guests attending the 50th anniversary will be honored with a reception to be held Aug. 1 at the YWCA Annex on 13th st., N. W. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton is chairman of the local committee in charge, with Mrs. Alma J. Scott, chairman of the reception committee.

On the closing night, Aug. 2, there will be held a Young American Artists recital.

Daily from 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. forum and panel discussions will be held by outstanding Association members and local community leaders. Subjects to be discussed will include Health, Legislation, Consumer Problems, Education, Labor and Race Relations. Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, chief of Minorities Office of USES will have charge of the opening forum on Legislation.

A pilgrimage to Douglass' home on Cedal Hill at Anacostia, D. C., has been arranged for Tuesday, July 30.

Throughout the meeting there will be an arts and crafts exhibit in the conference rooms of the Metropolitan AME church. Mrs. Susie V. Bouldin of Kansas City, Kans., is the national chairman of Arts and Crafts and Mrs. J. W. Shute and Mrs. A. J. Bugg are joint chairmen of local arrangements.

Greetings

The National Association of Colored Women for 50 years has blazed the way for brown America. It now stands ready to set the pattern for a more complete integration into, a more complete participation in the affairs of Democratic America. The National Association of Colored Women now stands ready I believe, to make its motto come alive, to make its "Lifting As We Climb" a living reality.

To the National Association of Colored Women, the National Council of Negro Women extends greetings and congratulations to the association for its half century of outstanding achievements in social, civic, and spiritual uplift.

Mary McCleod Bethune
8th president of NACW
and president-founder of NCNW.

With all my heart I greet the officers, members and friends of the National Association of Colored Women as we celebrate our Golden Jubilee.

With me I am sure every one of you rejoices that our beloved Association, born in the Nineteenth Street Baptist church of Washington, D. C., on July 21, 1896, has grown from a tiny baby to a beautiful woman 50 years old, who is helping her country by word and by deed to live up to the fundamental principles of justice and equality upon which the Government was founded and is trying to promote the welfare of her group in every way she can.

Yours for Lifting as we Climb
Mary Church Terrell,
First President of the
National Association of
Colored Women,
Washington, D. C.

President The Defender

Chicago, Ill. Sat.

MRS. CHRISTINE S. SMITH
President of the National Association of Colored Women who this week announced a reaffirmation of the original purpose of the association, "Lifting as we climb." Photo shows her standing on the main stairway at national headquarters, Washington, D. C.—Scurlock Photo. 7-27-46

Young Pianist Sensation At NACW Jubilee

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat. 8-17-46

NEW YORK.—Robert Harris, outstanding young pianist, was featured in two appearances before the National Association of Colored Women during their golden jubilee celebration from July 28 to August 2, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Harris was guest artist on the open-

N.A.C.W. Has New Executive Secretary

Kansas City, Mo.

Strauss-Dohnanyi. He was received warmly by the large audience and was forced to the stage many times.

Mrs. Kendrick is a graduate of Howard university and was formerly employed as assistant in the university's office of public information. Recently she has served as manager of Research Services, a private agency

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Christine S. Smith, president of the National Association of Colored Women, here. 11-29-46

The appointment

Truman's Not Available to National Association

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-10-46

WASHINGTON

Both President and Mrs. Truman were unavailable to the delegates who attended the 50th anniversary celebration of the National Association of Colored Women held in the city from July 27th through August 4th.

The delegation, which visited the White House, Friday, consisted of five members of the association, were referred to David Niles, secretary to the President with offices in the State Department. The appointment was for Thursday but Miss Nannie Burroughs refused to keep the appointment after she found that a typed single spaced resolution consisting of three sheets of legal size paper was to be read by the chairman and turned over to the secretary for commitments from President Truman. After the resolution was revised it was too late to keep the appointment with Mr. Niles, and one was made for Friday but Mr. Niles failed to keep that one.

Members of the committee were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Washington, Mrs. Lillian Booker, Missouri; Mrs. Bessie Payne of New York; Miss Nannie Burroughs, Washington, and Mrs. Rosa Gragg of Michigan.

Federated Clubs

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

NATIONAL ASS'N COLORED WOMEN PICKETS WHITE HOUSE: VISITS SENATORS

The 50th anniversary of the National Association of Colored Women got off to a good start Saturday morning, July 27, in Metropolitan AME church, Washington, D. C. when Mrs. Grace Wilson Evans of Terre Haute, Ind., who is chairman of the executive board, sounded the gavel and requested Mrs. L. B. Horace, of Texas, chaplain, to lead the devotional service, which always marks the opening of the biennial convention.

Mrs. Taylor

Five years have passed since the organization last assembled (due to the war), expressions by gratitude and an appreciation to God for his guidance were voiced by several of the close to a thousand delegates who had come from at least forty states of the U.S.A.

Work of Board

The minutes of the meetings of the administrative board, which convened in the five years interim, and a delightful surprise was experienced by the women when an article of agreement between the Frederick Douglas Memorial and Historical association and the National Association of Colored Women was read by Mrs. Smith, which met the approval of the entire convention. It seems that this ancient and most troublesome ghost is laid forever. Space will not permit the terms of the agreement now but will be given later. The complete renovation of national headquarters at 12th and "O" streets, outside and inside has greatly enhanced the charm and the value of the property which is clear of debt.

Sunday Mass Meeting

The "Golden Jubilee" mass meeting in 19th Street Baptist church Sunday afternoon, July 28, where the organization was born 50 years ago, was history-making in several ways. The NACW's first president, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, recounted the outstanding achievements from its origin to the present day, as only she could. Mrs. Harry Truman sent her best wishes which were read by Miss Arsania Williams, chairman of the program. Other features on the program were in keeping with the occasion.

Monday

Monday was given over to the convention setup. During the day a legislative panel and open forum on "The Role of Club Women in the Field of Legislation," was conducted by Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, chief of the minority groups U.S.E.S. Participating on the panel were Mesdames Anna Hedgeman, Venice Spraggs, Elsie Austin, Georgia Ellis Jones, and Jenetta Welch Brown.

Monday Night

Miss Arsania Williams presented Mrs. Billie Ashley, of California, who in turn presented five state presidents representing a cross section of the country, each of whom desired described one of the five goals of the organization which are as yet unfinished. This was state president's night and the delegations dressed in evening attire, and singing the club song, marched into the auditorium and up to the chancel where the five regional presidents awaited them and relieved them of "bags of gold," which they brought in honor of the "Golden Jubilee." Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of North Carolina made an impassioned speech which brought long and loud cheers from the large audience. Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clements, American Mother of 1946, brought a stirring message.

Tuesday

Tuesday was a hectic day for more than 200 women silently marched to both the White House and the Senate Building baring placards denouncing the recent Georgia lynching of four colored citizens. They picketed the White House and converged on the Senate building where representatives of each state sought their senators and demanded that they support the anti-lynching bill and vote for "cloture." Several of the delegations brought back the written promise of their senators. The past presidents, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Hallie Q. Brown, Elizabeth Carter Brooks, Mary McLeod Bethune, Sallie W. Steward, Mary F. Waring and Mesdames Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Julia West Hamilton, and President Christine S. Smith joined the pickets at the White House and participated in a broadcast over WWDC. Other measures were also used. At 1 p.m. on Tuesday the convention visited the Frederick Douglass Home in Anacostia. Miss Nan Burroughs was the principal speaker.

Tuesday night the "Birthday Cake" with its 50 candles and a lighting ceremony was presented. A processional of years 1896-1946 was also presented. Routine business of the association was the order of the day Wednesday together with an open forum on "Consumer Education," conducted by Miss Frances Williams and Mrs. H. Dodderidge, of the Department of Agriculture.

Wednesday Night

"Facing the Future" was the theme for Wednesday night's program at the Labor Building auditorium when Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune presented the distinguished Race Relations Service Award to Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

Thursday

Sat. 8-10-46

Thursday was election day and the closer we came to the day the hotter the campaign became. There is a harmonizing spirit pervading the convention and great pleasure is exhibited by all. Further reports will be given in the next issue.

Nation's Busy Women

Speaking of women, there was plenty of backstage maneuvering among the National Association of Colored Women in session here last week.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Few tricks were left unturned by the old guard to keep Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune from taking a prominent part.

Mrs. Bethune broke away from the group and organized her own National Council of Negro Women sometime ago and the old members are still sore.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott was busy doing a lot of gum shoeing on the periphery, helping to keep the women folks lined up solidly in the Republican columns.

When the women marched on the Capitol, Tuesday, to lobby for the passage of the anti-poll tax bill, Mrs. Clement, the "American Mother of '46" who was supposed to lead the delegation, got lost in the shuffle and was left in the church until somebody had presence of mind enough to go back and get her.

Whatever else they may do at the convention, you might rest assured that it will be guided by the wisdom of age, for a large number of the 500 delegates are under 70.

Sat. 8-10-46

Of course this was an election scramble with many trying to break the lead of Mrs. Christine Smith, the acting president.

Other candidates were Mrs. West Hamilton, Washington; Mrs. Jane Hunter, Cleveland; Mrs. Rebecca Styles Taylor, Chicago; and Mrs. Grace Evans, of Terre Haute, Indiana. The balance of power was held by the Southwest division, which included Texas, California, New Mexico, Utah and other Western States.

While these units are scattered the candidate who can wrap them all up in one package can clinch the election.

Federated Clubs

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

N.A.C.W.'s CHANGED PROGRAM NEEDS REVAMPING TO MEET ISSUES CLOSEST TO WOMEN

Fifty years ago—July, 1896—the National Association of Colored Women was organized in 19th Street Baptist church, Washington, D. C., by the merging of the Colored Women's League of Washington, D. C., led by Mrs. Helen A. Cook of Washington and the National Federation of Afro-American Women led by Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., became the first national president. The organization is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a "Golden Jubilee" in 19th Street Baptist Church, Sunday, July 28, 1946, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Taylor

Sat. 7-27-46

First Objectives

Since there must always be a cause and a purpose underlying any movement, the records of the N.A.C.W. show that interest in 1896 ran high in the following issues: Lifting the morale of Negro women; rescue work among our people by women; establishment of Christian homes and asylums for the fallen and wayward; separate car laws; plantation woman and child; John Brown Memorial association; need of woman's national paper; higher education for women; justice in the courts; industrial training; literature and race history; political equality; temperance; business; social purity; social science; domestic science; art; music; equal moral standards for both men and women; labor; convict lease system; prison work; jim crow laws; kindergartens, day nurseries and practical club work.

Lost Connection

Between the N.A.C.W. and the individual clubs the connection has been lost. First, because clubs composed the N.A.C.W. in the beginning, which was changed to state organizations. Now the N.A.C.W. deals with state organizations and not clubs. Clubs work through their states. Second, because the N.A.C.W. has gotten too far away from the individual club woman with its three-plank departmental platform—"Mother, Home and Child; Women in Industry, and Phyllis Wheatley." It is true that a thousand and one issues can be grouped under "Mother, Home and Child," but the definite needs of the women and the aims of the founders are lost in this ambiguous title. Issues of vital importance do not get the backing and guidance which should stem directly from national headquarters. There is no adherence and no continuity of purpose directing a national program. It is a "hit or miss affair."

7-27-46

Summary

For the past fourteen years the N.A.C.W. has been trying to sell its abbreviated three-plank program to the women of the country, but check on them and see the state of affairs. The women are confused; there is no national guidance from headquarters; hundreds of qualified club women are idle as to practical club work. We have traveled up a blind alley as far as departmental work is concerned for the past fourteen years, exercising our state, district, city and club rights as seemed best to us. If we are to meet national needs today as other women, we must have national direction. Regardless of who motivated the disastrous and untimely change in our departmental work, the delegates who attend the biennial conventions are responsible. The power is in their hands to change it so as to meet the needs of the women who do the work of the N.A.C.W. through their clubs. They furnish the money with which the N.A.C.W. operates and they (and they only) have the right to dictate the policy.

NACW Proud Of Simple, Noble Beginning

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Mary C. Terrell Served As First President

7-27-46

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

The National Association of Colored Women, celebrating its Golden Jubilee in Washington, D. C July 27-August 2, thru its purpose and structure brings a great heritage to Negro womanhood and a definite challenge for continuous cooperation in organization.

THE BEGINNING

Sat.

The National Association of Colored Women was organized at Washington, D. C., on July 21, 1896. The year before, 1895, a meeting had been called at Boston, Massachusetts by Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, president of the Woman's Era Club of that city Mrs. Helen Appo Cook represented the Colored Women's League of Washington at this conference. A temporary organization was formed with Mrs. Booker T. Washington as president. The next year, 1896, a meeting was held at Washington in the 19th Street Baptist Church of which the late Dr. Walter H. Brooks was pastor. A permanent organization was formed and called The National Association of Colored Women and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington was elected the first president.

The Association has functioned continuously for the past fifty years. At its first meeting 25 states were represented by 73 delegates reporting a membership of less than 5,000. The Golden Jubilee Anniversary being celebrated at Washington on July 27-August 2, from 43 states, representing 1946 has enrolled 1,110 delegates membership of more than 50,000.

ITS PURPOSES

The women who organized the National Association of Colored Women were far-sighted, recogni-

zing the handicaps of Negroes, particularly with reference to educational, recreational, and industrial opportunities. They realized the need for uplift work in all levels of community life so they set about establishing day nurseries for working mothers; furnishing boarding homes for girls in cities, and establishing industrial homes for boys and girls all over the South. Association women have provided nursing care and hospital facilities; they have established kindergartens, conducted institutes and thru libraries and thru scholarships provided educational opportunities not otherwise available.

'The National Association of Colored women early selected "Lifting As We Climb" as a motto and we worked loyally forthru the 50 years of its history has soldier morale, and for been loyal to that motto. bonds. They have the sale of improved sought to develop among the youth

Mrs. Bethune Gets Report On Women's International Federation

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 2-9-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The winter meeting of the executive board of the National Council of Negro Women will be held at the national headquarters here, 1318 Vermont avenue, Feb. 9. The same afternoon the council will present Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Va., who represented it as a delegate at the Women's International Democratic Federation in Paris Nov. 26-30, at tea at which time she will give a personal account of her trip.

A complete report, a part of which is published on the page opposite the editorial, was submitted by Mrs. Mason Wednesday, Jan. 30, to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the council. 2-9-46

"This congress" declared Mrs. Bethune, "holds great significance for women especially the women of minority races and of color thru out the world. It was obvious that the women who sponsored and took part in the meeting were the rank and file of their countries, the workers, trade unionists, professional and white collar workers, including school teachers, lawyers, students, writers, artists, engineers, congresswomen, women from the armed forces and social workers.

"From Mrs. Mason's account these women are united in thought, in plans and objectives and they envisioned a new world where women will suffer no inequalities because of sex, where children will be protected and safeguarded thru their tenderest years, education will be free and available to all, women will have free opportunities to hold political office, be included on an extended scale in all Social Security Plans and take a decisive role in the United Nations Organization throughout the world in the maintenance of just peace." 2-9-46

REPRESENT AMERICA

"We were very proud that Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, Mrs. Vivian C. Mason and Miss Thelma Dale could attend this historic congress. They not only represented the Negro women in America but all America as well. Our task here is to integrate our women, Negro women, in a great mass movement where they can learn to articulate and take action to obtain economic, political and social justice. The National Council of Negro Women thru the associate membership plan will endeavor to enroll 20,000 Negro women as members of local councils by June 1, 1946. We must all together, the workers, housewives, professional people, trade unionists, church women, the city women and the rural women form ourselves into a solid phalanx like the women of Europe are doing and fight forth rightly and consistently for a reconversion of American democracy and life."

Deltas Release Archives of U. S. Women Notables

Pittsburgh Courier 2-16-46 Today 2-19-46

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority presented an interesting collection of writings of Negro women to the National Council of Negro Women at a Book Tea in celebration of National Archives Day. The gift was hailed as the initial group effort to aid in a nation-wide search for documentary material in realization of plans laid several years ago by the Council to establish a "woman's museum" for the preservation of contributions of Negro women.

The program was sponsored by the National Library Project Committee of the sorority at the Council's Washington Headquarters. A stimulating group interview with women writers of the District was the highlight of the evening. Mrs. Isadore Miles conducted the chat with the authors. Among the writers present were: Mrs. Jessie Roy, Miss Gertrude McBrown, Mrs. Marian J. Pryde, Miss Lucia Pitts, Mrs. Lorraine Heathcock, Miss Beatrice Murphy, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Julia Jenkins, Mrs. Alice Anderson, Mrs. Olive Handy, Mrs. Mae Sullivan, Mrs. Esther Shaw, Miss Inez Burke, Mrs. Dorothy Williams, Mrs. Mabel Hackney, Mrs. Beatrice Thigpen, Miss Elsie Austin, Dr. Merze Tate, Mrs. Florence Bailey, Dr. Willa Burch, Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, Dr. Gertrude Rivers, and Dr. Marian Wright.

Presentation of the books was made by Miss Annie Duncan, chairman of the Library Project Committee. They were received by Mrs. Sue Thurman, chairman of the Archives Committee of the Council. Other participants in the program were Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins of the National Council staff and Mrs. Mae Downs, National President of Delta Sigma Theta. A guest book for the tea was attractively designed by Miss Katherine Mauldin, member of the sorority and Council staff. and will be placed in the Archives with the collection.

Paid High Tribute By Dr. Bethune

Memphis Tenn. Tribune For 3-8-46

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune announces the selection of twelve women of the year as a result of a poll by an awards Committee which considered the contributions of over sixty women for this significant recognition. Mrs. Bethune hailed the choice of women and stated, "With public recognition of outstanding women the National Council of Negro Women pays tribute to the achievements, unselfish devotion to the public good and the acceptance of individual responsibility for human progress and welfare which these women exemplify. The National Council of Negro Women and the women of America are thinking, planning and working together to create a world where all human beings will be given the opportunity to develop and make their best contribution to the progress and growth of their communities and their country. These women, representing as they do, the fields of jurisprudence, education, art, public affairs, medicine, political action, literature and International relations, have, each in her own individual way made a distinguished and impressive contribution to the progress of America and the world. Each has accepted the challenge of her time and merits the recognition accorded."

The Honorees are—Major Charity Adams, Judge Jane Boline, Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Mrs. Virginia Durr, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Lois M. Jones, Dr. Catherine Lealtad, Miss Arenia Mallory, Mrs. Agnes Meyer, Miss Pauli Murray, Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson and Mrs. Maida Springer. Parchment scrolls will be presented to these women at a public reception on March 15, at Council House, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Fri 3-8-46

The Awards Committee consisted of: Miss Dorothy Bellanca, Miss Lillian Smith, Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, Mrs. Katherine Shryver, Mrs. B. Beatrix Scott, Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, Dr. Marion T. Wright, Mrs. Clark Foreman and Dr. Carolyn Ware.

Mrs. Truman Receives 400 Negro Women

New York, N.Y. Thurs. 11-14-46

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Nearly 400 members of the National Council of Negro Women were received by Mrs. Bess Truman at the White House yesterday.

Led by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder - president of the Council, the clubwomen were shown the historic rooms on the first floor by Government aides.

The reception opened a four-day conference of Negro women from 40 States.

Mrs. Bethune is founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. She said the White House visit was intended to "sharpen contact and allow us to become more a part of government, to strengthen allegiance to our form of government, and to deepen understanding," and that the White House visit was "far more than a social call."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt welcomed the delegates on two previous occasions.

Katherine Shryver New Council Sec'y

The Chronicle Detroit, Mich.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, this week announced the addition of a public relations secretary to the council staff. Mrs. Katherine Shryver, formerly executive secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, will fill the new position. Sat. 9-7-46

Mrs. Shryver was chosen by the NCNW in 1945 as one of the 16 outstanding women of 1944. Mrs. Shryver is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, University of Colorado Chapter.

Two Awards In Absentia; Many Attend

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-23-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Twelve women leaders of art, science or public affairs last Friday night were presented awards as the outstanding women of 1945 by the National Council of Negro Women in the second annual presentation in the presence of hundreds of guests at the headquarters, 1318 Vermont avenue, northwest.

Presented by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the council, the awards were for "distinguished achievements in the broad fields of art, sciences and public affairs which made a noteworthy contribution to the country and the times."

The awards were made to the following women for the reasons cited:

MRS. DOUGLAS—"For superb statesmanship in Congress and for her insistent appeal to America to accept the challenge to achieve full world democracy."

MRS. HARRIMAN—"For her tireless leadership in promoting good will and friendship among all races and peoples."

MRS. MEYER—"For uncovering new aspects of social problems and crystallizing intelligent public opinion to action through her distinguished pen."

LT. COL. CHARITY EDNA ADAMS—"Who gave distinguished service as commanding officer of a Wac battalion in Europe."

MRS. JANE BOLIN—"For her enlightened interpretation of law in the rehabilitation of the family" as justice of the court of Domestic Relations in New York.

MRS. VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR—"Who became a crusader in political action in the interests of the common people" as vice-president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

MISS LOIS MAILOU JONES—"Who revealed to all of us the enrichment of life through her unique talent and skill in the field of art" as art professor at Howard University.

DR. CATHERINE LEALTAD—"For her work as director of medical services under UNRRA in bringing medical and health services to displaced persons in Germany." Sat. 3-23-46

MISS ARENIA CORNELIA MALLORY—"For her services in the field of education among greatly underprivileged boys and girls in Mississippi."

MISS PAULI MURRAY—"For her work as deputy assistant district attorney of Los Angeles."

MRS. PAUL ROBESON—"For a distinguished contribution to the concept of world brotherhood."

MRS. MAIDA STEWARD SPRINGER—"Who pioneered in the trade-union field among women workers and her work as a member of the American Labor Women's delegation to Britain."

Honorees were presented engraved scrolls.

Mrs. Bolin and Dr. Lealtad (in Germany) were unable to be present.

NCNW Names Year's Outstanding Woman

Houston, Texas Sat. 3-16-46

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Twelve women, recently selected by the National Council of Negro Women as outstanding women of 1945, will be honored March 15 at a reception at Council house here according to an announcement made last week by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president. Representing varied fields, the honorees are: Maj. Charity Adams, Judge Jane Bolin, Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Mrs. Virginia Durr, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Louise M. Jones, Dr. Catherine Lealtad, Miss Arenia Mallory, Mrs. Agnes Meyer, Miss Paulion accorded. Thurs. 3-16-46 Murray, Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson and Mrs. Maida Springer.

Observing on this year's selections by the council, which pays tribute to the achievement of women by giving public recognition to it, Mrs.

BRONZE MEETS GREATNESS—In person and in spirit, Florida white and colored paid tribute to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of its greatest daughters, last Tuesday evening when a bronze bust of her was unveiled by the advisory board of the Bethune-Cookman College. Done by Selma Burke, the bust captured the likeness of the great lady for immortality. Standing before a capacity audience of white and colored admirers, the lady whose achievements have found a niche for her in the history of our time, was emotionally moved.—Rowe Photo.

College Unveils Bust of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Unveiling of the bronze bust of the founder, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, at Bethune-Cookman College, was carried out in impressive ceremonies sponsored by the college advisory board, Tuesday, March 5.

Presiding over the ceremonies was President James A. Colston, and tributes were paid Dr. Bethune by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute; Herbert M. Davidson and George F. Robinson. The unveiling was performed by Miss Selma Burke the sculptress, and acceptance of the bust was had by President Colston.

The Rev. Lewis N. Head delivered the invocation and music was furnished by the college choir.

Negro Women Ask Congress Act On FEPC, Outlaw Lynching

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A delegation of Negro women today asked the Republican majority in Congress to enact a Fair Employment Law, Anti-Lynch Law, equal education facilities and voting guarantees for all citizens.

The delegation of eight, which was chosen by the current convention of the National Council of Negro women, spoke to Rep. Joseph Martin (R-Mass), on behalf of 900,000 members.

Noting the GOP is in the process of charting its legislative program, the delegation told the next Speaker of the House his party has an opportunity to make the constitution "a working reality for all of our citizens" and a chance to demonstrate respect "for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all.

Besides stressing the four anti discrimination measures, the delegation also urged passage of a National Health Act and implementation of the national housing program.

To GOP Leader

Delegation Received By Mrs. Truman At White House

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — In one of the most militant meetings in its history, the National Council of Negro Women last week moved directly into the U. S. political scene and tossed a broad legislative program squarely into the lap of the Republican Steering Committee.

The measures advocated by the NCNW are of particular significance to Negroes. Convention delegates demanded that positive action be taken on these measures by the Republican controlled 80th Congress.

Confer With Martin

A delegation of eight representatives from the national council, with Eunice Hunton Carter of New York as chairman, was promised "action" by Rep. Joseph W. Martin, (R., Mass.) with whom they conferred. Martin, unopposed as House speaker for the new Congress, assured delegates that the program submitted by the NCNW was one he had always actively supported, though his record in the 79th Congress does not bear out this assertion.

The meeting with Rep. Martin secured only after "the heat" was put on GOP leaders and Martin's office climaxed the four-day convention of the NCNW, of which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is president. Attended by 500 delegates from 40 states, Liberia and Trinidad, the conference was held in the Department of Labor Auditorium.

The delegation called upon the Republican majority to pass anti-poll tax legislation, an anti-lynch bill and permanent FEPC legislation. It further urged Republican support for a national health act, extended implementation of the national housing program and passage of a Federal aid to education bill.

Martin promised that the demands, outlined by the national council in a formal statement would be referred to the proper committee after Jan. 3, when Congres convenes.

Received by Mrs. Truman

Convention highlight was a visit to the White House, where NCNW delegates were received by Mrs. Bess Truman and Mrs. Bethune. More than 400 women were escorted by government aides through the historic rose, blue and green State rooms, marking the third time the NCNW has been received in the White House by a First Lady. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on two previous occasions invited them as her guests.

Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach, who addressed the convention, told members "there is a moral obligation upon all of us, and particularly upon our government, to insure to all our people the inalienable right of every American to work. Regardless of his race, color, creed, or national origin, this right is basic to a realization of everything the government stands for."

Clark Addresses Youth Forum

Atty. Gen. Tom Clark, addressing the convention youth forum, discussed plans of the Justice Department for curbing juvenile delinquency in the U. S., and pledged "so long as I am your attorney general, I shall carry out the same principals I have embarked on during the 16 months I have served you."

Clarke Foreman, president of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, debunked Republican claims of a landslide victory Nov. 5, and speculated on the chances for progressive legislation on domestic issues in the new Congress.

Dr. Channing Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, assailed the stand taken by Jan Christian Smuts on the annexation of Southwest Africa "without guaranteeing the changes required by the United Nations."

The first Lucy Diggs Slowe award was presented to Mrs. Eleanor Curtis Dailey of Chicago for achievement of council aims and program in region five, of which she is regional director.

NCNW Submits Liberal Program

HEADED FOR WHITE HOUSE

Marching in body to White House and visit with Mrs. Bess Truman, delegates to 11th Annual convention of National Council of Negro Women, pass cameraman as they leave Departmental auditorium, where sessions were held. During visit, delegates were served tea and escorted through famous rooms. Received with group was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NCNW head. In center foreground are Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, Pittsburgh; and Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, chief of the minorities section, United States Employment Service.

Selected as Nation's Most Outstanding Women of Year

The second annual award to the outstanding women of the year was made by the National Council of Negro Women, Friday. They are, after Mr. Mary M. Bethune, who made the awards, Virginia Foster Durr, crusader in political action; Lois A. Jones, art; Charty E. Adams, WAC; Helen G. Douglass, statesmanship; Maida Steward Springer, pioneer in trade union field; Pauli Murry, law; Agnes E. Meyer, crystallized intelligent public opinion to action; Eslanda G. Robeson, writer-lecturer; Arenia Cornelia Mallory, education among underprivileged boys and girls; Florence Jaffray Harriman, pioneer woman diplomat. McNeill Photo

Social Worker Named Secretary Of Women's Council

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, has announced the appointment of Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason to the post of executive director of the organization.

Mrs. Mason, an outstanding social worker in New York City, will replace Jeanetta Welch Brown, resigned, in this spot.

Mrs. Bethune said the appointment of Mrs. Mason, former vice president, and recently named executive board member of the NCNW, came after a one-day conference of members of the Board of Directors had outlined the four basic program plans of the council for the year. These included:

1. Implementation of the program of the national member organizations so as to clearly establish a non-competitive role on the part of the NCNW with any of its national affiliates. 2. Employment opportunities for women. 3. Development of interracial and intercultural relations. 4. Youth conservation.

Plan Veterans' Service

The National Council will undertake as a special project the establishment of veterans' information services in the various communities throughout the country to assist all veterans in obtaining the rights and considerations to which they are entitled.

Other members of the paid staff of the National Council named were Mrs. Mayme Mason Higgins of Chicago, assistant executive director and secretary to the president; Marion Smith Williams of Toledo, Ohio, research secretary; Marion Elliott, Washington, D. C., office administrative secretary, and Willie Williamson, Brooklyn, N. Y., stenographer. One post, that of field worker, remains unfilled.

Mrs. W. A. Scott of Atlanta, Ga., replaced Mrs. Mason as chairman of the executive board, which she relinquished upon accepting the full time executive position.

The conference also voted to bring the Afro-American Women's Journal, official organ of the NCNW, under the immediate supervision of the national office.

City, Pine Bluff and Malvern, Ark... and will no doubt be on the speaker's Platform in each place. May 18, 1946

Courier

Word from the National Council of Negro Women informs us that Executive Director Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason has withdrawn from the position because of urgent home duties. Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins will fill the post until the end of the fiscal year. And Gertrude Scott Martin of Detroit, editor of the journal, leaves that job to take over new duties in connection with her own magazine. Mrs. Constance E.H. Daniel of Washington becomes the new editor. Miss Catherine E. Maulden of Chicago replaces Marian Elliott as administrative secretary....Mrs. Alma A. Polk of Pittsburgh was Mother's Day speaker in Tulsa, Okla. at Vernon AME Church. En route home she will visit Oklahoma